The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,138 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
—CATHAY	2933	500	M. de Horne	28th Oct.
* L. BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3112	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at S[illegible]. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 161 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th Nov

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.

FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,

and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY 28th October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 26, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Drawin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2880.	On or about 20th October, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Sept. 19. 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OF FOR INDIA. }RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.

LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs.	a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7	0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	8
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	0
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2	4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do. turn pin	34	0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. curl side, for riding	13	8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. do curl side, for riding	13	8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do, in gold frame	22	8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0

EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THYMOLITE.

A GRATEFUL application for Prickly-heat or any kind of irritation of the skin. THYMOLITE is perfectly harmless, and may be applied to the most sensitive skin.

PRICE Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

THIS agreeable combination is typified in the

NEW GLASS TABLE FILTERS,

Which remove every species of impurity from water, and the Filtering medium of which can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass	Rs. 5-0
In Handsome Flowered Glass	7-0

PROCURABLE ONLY AT
KEMP Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD., CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
(CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR.)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

24,210 DOZENS ! ! ! ....

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

	Dozens
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Louis Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co.	525

24,210 DOZENS ! ! ! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

PURE CLARETS.

THESE WINES are imported direct by us from the noted Firms of Bermond, Jeune and Fils Aneé and Charles Silliman of Bordeaux, and can be well recommended as First Class Wines:—

	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.
Montferrand, Vin Ordinaire	... ...	10 0
Medoc, a Superior Breakfast Wine	... ...	14 0
South Coast Table Wine	9 0	14 0
Bordeaux, Bermond's *	10 8	16 8
Bordeaux ,, **	11 0	18 8
Bordeaux ,, *** High Class Dinner Wine	12 0	19 8
Bordeaux ,, **** Splendid Dinner Wine	13 8	22 8

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &C.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

HOCKS..........4 qualities, from Meyer and Coblenz, in Bingen and Rhein

Niersteiner, 1874	at Rs. 19	per dozen quarts
Hochheimer, 1878	at Rs. 22	,, ,,
Superior Sparkling Green Label, III. quality	at Rs. 37	,, ,,
Do. do. White do. I. do.	at Rs. 48	,, ,,

CHAMPAGNES...3 qualities, from Henriot and Co., Reims.

Dry Sillery, Silver Foil	at Rs. 42	per dozen quarts
Dry Carte Blanche, Gold Foil	at Rs. 47	,, ,,
Dry Souverain, do.	at Rs. 57	,, ,,

Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs.	36-8	per doz.
Dry	,,	30-8	,,
Extra Dry	,,	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	,,	36-8	,, ,, ,,

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,,	,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LADIES ARRIVING FROM EUROPE!

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY FOR COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines......per dozen, from	18	to 30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21	to 28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles ......from	23	to 40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose ......from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 145.

BERIGNY & Co.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
IMMENSE & ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 28TH OCTOBER,
"OUR BOYS."
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 29TH OCT.,
On account of great success, by special desire,
STRUCK OUT.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers in uniform, half price to second and third seats only.

Box Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats can be secured for any night during the season. Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, will sail on MONDAY, the 14th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 27th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 26, 1887.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., Limited.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE PIECE of VACANT LAND, in the vicinity of the Victoria Gardens, conveniently and Centrally situated. It is well suited for the erection of Chawls or a Cotton Mill. The soil is rocky basalt, and almost all the stone that may be excavated can be utilised for building purposes, thus reducing cost of construction. Offers may be made either for the whole piece or for convenient plots.

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1887.

CHUBB'S & SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Limited.

SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
All Sizes and Descriptions.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHD 1847.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on the sea shore, on Lands End, Malabar Hill, now thoroughly repaired, painted and colour washed, formerly in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner. Rent Moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

Passed the 8th day of October 1887. Confirmed the 25th day of October 1887.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, duly convened and held at No. 23, Church Gate Street, the Company's Registered Office, on the 8th day of October 1887, the subjoined Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 25th day of October 1887, the subjoined SPECIAL RESOLUTION was duly CONFIRMED :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

W. TATE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, October 26, 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand Victoria in good order.
1 black Australian horse goes in harness.
1 pair of handsome fast-trotting, one bay and one flea-bitten, grey Arab horses, both go in single and double harness and also in saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built mail.phaeton in very good order.
1 pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Arab carriage horses, very quiet and hard working.
1 set of second hand brass-mounted double harness.
1 bay Arab pony, about 6 years, 13 hands, very quiet.
1 handsome grey Persian horse.
1 S. B. horse, 15 hands, goes both in harness and saddle.
The property of the Jodhpore State—
"The Camel" a brown Waler, 16 hands, goes in harness.
"The Exchange" a chesnut Arab, over 14-3 8 off, winner of many races, see Arian pocket book of 1880.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, orchids, palm, roses, garden boarder tiles, two lady's saddles, two children's saddles, gold fish Spanish and Bussorah fowls, &c., &c., the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., C.I.E., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, biconias, crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodore Knaust consisting of single and double wick table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts toilet sets flower vases and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe. The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Oct. 28, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICES.

MASONIC.

THE INSTALLATION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K. G., &c., &c., &c., as District Grand Master for Bombay will take place at Government House, Parel, on the 12th November, 1887. All Master Masons who wish to attend should send in their names to Bro. W. H. Hussey, D. G. S., "The Wilderness," Mazagon, not later than 31st October.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.
Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.
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Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.
For Sample Books and other informations apply to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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TENDERS will shortly be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of BATTERIES at the principal Indian harbours.—

The main items of work included in the estimates are:—
Excavation.
Sand filling.
Rock filling.
Masonry in lime.
Masonry in cement.
Brickwork in line.
Brickwork in cement.
Lime concrete.
Cement concrete.—

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

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AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents.
First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to.

ADDISON & CO., Mount Road, Madras, and Trichinopoly, now manufacture the following brands of

"CLUB" CIGARS,

as supplied by them to the Madras Club, the Rajahmundry Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club. These are all made from the best Tobacco, and great care is taken to secure uniformity in quality :—

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
JAVAS.—No. 1 "Club" Java	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 28 0
A choice mild Cigar.		
No. 2 "Club" Java	2 12	26 0
Rather smaller than above.		
TRICHYS.—No. 1 "Club" Trichy, 4½ in.	1 10	16 0
A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.		
No. 2 "Club" Trichy, 4 in.	1 8	15 0
A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.		
"Club" Dawson, 5 in., with straw	1 8	15 0
"Club" Whiff, 3 in.	1 4	11 0

All Cigars will be carefully packed, and the boxes will bear ADDISON & Co.'s Label and Signature, without which none are genuine "Club" Cigars.

ADDISON & CO. will be happy to forward their Cigars to any part of India by the cheapest route. Up-country Customers living far from a Railway are requested to indicate what arrangements should be made for forwarding.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz :—Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe, Re. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
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GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens.......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

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SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

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For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
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TODAR MAL.
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IN VARIETIES.

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DRESSING BAGS with Silver and Ivory Fittings.
SOLID LEATHER TOURIST CASES.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE ENGLISH CLOCKS.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.
MADE TO LAST A CENTURY !
UNSURPASSED TIMEKEEPERS !

	Rs
1. ROUND PENDULUM TIMEPIECE, 12-inch Dial, with Fusee and Chain, in Mahogany Case, with Lock and Key ...	60
2. Do. do. Superior Quality, with Twisted Copper Wire Chain ...	70
3. Do. do. A 1 Quality, Extra Strong and Best finished works, Plate-glass Front, Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key ...	75
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5. DROP CASE OF FINE POLISHED MAHOGANY, striking the hours on a powerful Bell, A 1 Quality (14-inch Dial) ...	160
6. 16-inch DIAL, round Extra Solid Mahogany Case, Plateglass, Strong Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key, striking on a powerful Bell.	190
7. 16-inch DIAL, Timepiece only, Drop Case, fine Mahogany Case, unsurpassed as a Timekeeper. ...	145
8. BRACKET CLOCK, most lovely old English Pattern, 8-inch Silver Gilt Metal Dial, Plate-glass, Exquisite workmanship, striking on a powerful Bell, in fine beautifully Polished Mahogany Case with Bracket to match ...	225
9. BRACKET CLOCK, A 1 Quality, Chiming the Quarters on 4 and on 8 Bells, and striking the Hours on a Powerful Gong of a deep Sonorous Sound. In fine ornamental Case of unpolished Oakwood, with Bracket to Match. Fine Silver Gilt Metal Dial, 12 by 8½ inches. Extreme length of Case 4 feet.	
10. The style is pure Gothic, and a Bracket with Clock would form the gem of a drawing-room furnished in the same style ...	600

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NOTICES.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless .... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless .... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless .... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	" 40	" 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LARRANAGAS, &c.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

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Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Annual General meeting of the Minnesingers, Fort Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Wolsley (barque), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar; Goa (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Carlton Tower (s), Moulmein.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Bedouin entered on the 26th instant and the s.s. Havre left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Ravena will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m.

Alleged Fraud on Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ld.—The name of the accused in this case is Bapoojee Framjee Patel and not Byramjee Framjee Patel as stated in our issue of yesterday.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Craigie (capt.), Summer, Sladen and Graham vs. White—Macrae (capt.), Fenton, Dixon, Stewart, and Wingfield. Play will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

The Alleged Extensive Swindle.—We are desired to state in connection with the charge against Mr. F. E. Somers and Mr. R. R. Ragunathjee that the total amount of which the National Bank is alleged to have been defrauded is about £800, not more, as has been stated.

Reported Theft.—E. Searle, a Goanese clerk, living at Modykhana Street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 50, from his residence during his absence on Wednesday last.

Lost Property.—Dhurumchund 'Futtaychund, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that his brother, a lad aged ten years, dropped from his neck a gold ornament, valued Rs. 100, somewhere about the town, near his residence, on Wednesday last.—Vulli Mahomed Khan, living in Ripon Road, dropped from his coat-pocket a silver watch, valued Rs. 35, as he was going along that road on Wednesday last.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, touching the death of Latiffa woman, aged 35 years. Deceased was the wife of Shaik Hussan Shaik Abdool Raymon, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. She was of unsound mind. During the absence of her husband she went to the Bunderwada Reservoir, and jumped into the storage basin there, which at the time contained about 20 or 25 feet of water. Her body was recovered by means of drags. The verdict was that death was caused by drowning while deceased was in an unsound state of mind.

Theft by a Goanese Servant.—Enoss Gasper, a Goanese butler, was yesterday charged by Constable Parker, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with two separate charges of theft; the one committed on the 25th September last, when accused was serving as a butler to a band of musicians residing on the Bellasis Road, named Peter Scott, Myland and others; of sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 40, belonging to Peter Scott; and the other theft committed on the 13th instant, of property consisting also of wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 31-8-0, belonging to Pascol Doming, another domestic servant residing at Mazagon, with whom the accused also lived at that time. The thefts were reported to the police on the dates when they were committed. Upon inquiries being made, the accused was arrested on suspicion, and he subsequently confessed his guilt. The greater portion of the stolen property was in consequence recovered from Marwarrees and others with whom the accused had pledged it. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Misappropriation of Property.—A few months ago, one Govinda Dharmajee, Maratha, was arrested by the Poona City Police for having in his possession one thousand rupees worth of currency notes, under most suspicious circumstances. He told the police he had found the notes, put up in a leathern bag, near St Mary's Church; and he was, therefore, sent before Mr. Plunkett on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property, under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. In his examination before Mr. Plunkett he turned round and stated that the statement he had made before the Police had been extorted by violence from him and he showed marks of ill-usage left on his person from the beating he had received at the hands of the Police. He stated that the notes were his own and claimed that they should be restored to him. The Magistrate, discrediting his statement, detained the notes and issued a notice, under section 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a view to the discovery of the owner. The period of the notice having expired without producing any claimant, the Magistrate has now called upon the accused to furnish evidence to prove that he is the rightful owner of the notes in question.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RIPON PLANTING COMPANY.

The third ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbs and Company, secretaries and treasurers, to receive the directors' report, to appoint directors, and to elect a chairman and an auditor. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The board now submit their report for the year ended 30th June last, together with the audited accounts for the same period. The cinchona is reported to be coming on well, the total area under cultivation now being some 50½ acres. There is very little more land suitable for cinchona. The experiments on a small scale with tobacco, and tea, have not proved such successes as to warrant any land being specially set apart for their cultivation. The board have done their best to reduce expenditure, on all heads, to the lowest possible limit, compatible with the efficient working of the estate. The superintendent has reduced his estimate for the year ending 30th June 1888 from about Rs. 3,000 to about Rs. 2,500, principally by accepting a reduction in his own remuneration and by economies in weeding. The secretaries and treasurers have also reduced their remuneration to Rs. 75 per month from August last, on the understanding that any arrears due to them, for office allowance, will be made good to them, at some future date when the company's affairs are in a more prosperous condition. It is expected that these economies, and the proceeds of sales of bark (as may be available from time to time), will place the company in sufficient funds, to allow the whole of the cinchona to come to full growth. The prospects of the gold mining industry in the Wynaad District have of late somewhat improved, and some hope is now entertained of the industry ultimately proving a success. This is satisfactory, as the company has retained the mining rights over the property, and has all the machinery in good order and condition on the spot, which will be a valuable consideration to would-be purchasers, seeing that it is very difficult and expensive to transport machinery to the district. The Directors who retire are Messrs, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., and Poorunchund Panalal, who are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and Poorunchuad Punalal were re-elected directors, and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Hugh S. Symons was re-lected auditor with a re-muneration of Rs. 50 for the ensuing year. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following passengers arrived per s. s. R. Rubattino, Capt. Merello, at noon on Thursday, the 27th inst.:—

Col and Mrs Way & children
Major and Mrs Aked
Mr and Mrs Mackenzie
Mr King
Mr Kee
Mrs Whiteway
Mrs French
Miss Bagnell
Sigra Roti
Mr and Mrs Williamson
Mrs Macintire and child
Mr and Mrs Bardey
Mr De Souza
Mr Shirrore
Sig Tagliabue
Rd Hagenbeck e 2 Compagni
Capt L Herbert
Capt Preston
Mrs Lever
Mrs Luck
Miss Locke
Mrs Ponsonby
Miss Howey
Mr Miller
Mr Mainwairing
Capt Farrell
Mr Junginger
Master Weedon
Mr Johnson
Miss Johnson
Mr and Mrs Tremilet
Signora Coutts
Sig Luccardi
Signora Luccardi
Mr and Mrs Neuberg
Mrs Lang, daughter & baby
Mr and Mrs Watson
Mrs Locke, baby and nurse
Mrs Currie & friend 3 babies
Mr Collett
Miss Condon
Miss Webster
Mr and Mrs Abbott
Mr and Mrs Spens
Col Currie
Mr Ferguson
Mr and Mrs Macdonald Smith
Mr Budroodin Tyabjee and friend
Major Loch
Mr Moyle
Mrs Currie's nurse
Mrs Neubergs' nurse
Sig Guerrieri e 3 Compagni
24 natives.

HINDU CREMATION, IN BOMBAY AND IN CALCUTTA.

The *Hindu Patriot*, in the course of an article on the proposed adoption of scientific cremation in Bombay, says:—

THE CIVILISED NOSE AND PAST FACTS.

It is curious that the question should have been reopened at all, for it betrays the utter ignorance of past facts on the part of the Bombay innovators. Civilized nose is not turned now for the first time at these "brutal scenes." Calcutta has had its share of the fight and came out victorious. It is a pity that Bombay reformers should not have utilised the experiences of Calcutta and seen once for all that their best efforts for introducing a system which the Hindu regards as subversive of his religious custom cannot in the least avail. Calcutta had the immortal Ramgopal Ghose, Maharaja (then Babu) Romanath Tagore and Babu Krishtodas Pal to fight its battle, and no wonder it came out victorious. Bombay is put to the trouble of fighting its battle over again, but is sure to win it, for it is a battle of principles and principles which have been once upheld are bound to be upheld for all times to come. In the meanwhile it may strengthen the hands of our Bombay friends materially if we shortly recall to mind what Calcutta experienced in those memorable days. The fight was keen, ardent and prolonged as all Calcutta remembers, and the grateful citizens manifested their sincere gratitude to Ram Gopal Ghose, the able and patriotic defender of their religion and customs, by erecting to his honored memory memorials—wholly incommensurate, no doubt, with his merits and long long after they fell due. But the poetry of the episode can hardly be expected to survive in official Blue Books, and we must now turn to their stern prose.

AN ANGRY ORDER.

In the year of grace 1864, Bengal had a Lieutenant-Governor who regarded it "a reproach to a civilized Government that in a city like Calcutta, the practice of burning the dead at a Public Ghat, "though sanctioned by long custom and possibly by religious sentiments," should have been allowed to prevail so long, to the detriment of the general health of the community and of public decency." His Honor therefore addressed an angry order to Mr. S Wanchope, then Commissioner of Police, to take steps for "immediately putting an entire stop to the practice of burning dead bodies within the limits of the Town or on the river banks." The Justices of the Peace were addressed on the same subject but in a milder strain, and the communication had the due intimidating effect; but it did not go a great way as the reader will presently see. The Government suggestion was that the dead should be carried by the Mutlah Railway to Gurria, a distance of eight to ten miles and there disposed of in any way that might be convenient. There was no Health Society in those days, it is true, but busy bodies can always make time for such jobs, and put up the Government to all sorts of tricks. In the present case action was taken at the instance of some European medical men ever ready with their gratuitous opinion on hygene, certain European residents who fancied that open cremation three miles off their residence told injuriously on their health, and a number of Ship-captains and Dock-owners who justly complained of the obnoxious practice of throwing human corpses and animal carcasses into the river which floated about in a loathsome and rotten estate and injured the health of the shipping.

FLOATING CORPSES.

The objections about this latter practice as well as of skinning animals in the burning ghats were at once admitted, and the practices discontinued. But Calcutta alone did not throw its poor dead into the river, for even after the putting down of the practice hundreds of bodies were to be found daily floating about, which must have come down from high up the river. The Justices maintained boats and an establishment for sinking these bodies and the skinning ground was removed far beyond the Municipal limits of the Town. Provision was also made for burning the pauper dead of the Town in one common pile (*Gada*), and steps were taken to prevent throwing of corpses into the river from the suburban villages on its banks. This greatly improved the riverside sanitation of Calcutta, as over 5,000 dead bodies used annually to contaminate its water before.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S SCHEME.

But the question of removal of the burning ghats from within the town limits was not disposed of to the equal satisfaction of the Government. The special Committee of the Justices appointed to devise means "for making the burning of human bodies in the ghats as unobjectionable as possible," after mature deliberation, had to report that the Ghats must remain where they were, thanks to the public spirit and eloquence of Babu Ramgopal Ghose and the energies of Maharaja Ramanath Tagore Babu, Chandra Mohun Chatterjee and Dr. Chandra Kumar Dey. The Committee could not devise any method by which all bodies should be consumed without permitting escape of gases, that would not militate against the religious feelings of the Hindoo community Babu (now Dr.) Rajendralala Mitra in a letter to Babu Ramanath Tagore proposed an "oblong dome of sheet iron suspended by chains running over pulleys and balanced by weights, so as to be easily shoved up or pulled down a sort of gasometer without its tanks." The flue on the top was to be fitted telescopically, so that the ascent or descent of the dome might not disturb its connection with the chimney. To give (steadiness to the dome he proposed four iron pillars at its four corners. The size of the dome was proposed to be 10 or 12 feet by 6 or 8 feet, the depth being 5 or 6 feet. When pushed up the lower rim would rise fully seven feet above the level of the ground, so at to afford every convenience in arranging the pyre under the dome. When the pile would be set fire to, the dome was to be pulled down four or five feet, so that even when a strong current of wind was blowing, the smoke of the pyre might be entirely drawn by the flue. If necessary, it might be still further lowered so as to come close to the ground.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Captious objection was, however, taken to this plan on the score of its probable expensiveness, and alternative plans were submitted by Mr. Clark, the Engineer to the Justices, in consultation with Dr. Tonnere, then Health Officer. But they proved more objectionable on religious and other grounds, and had to be rejected. In the end, therefore, the question of removal of the burning ghats or of scientific burning, had made no greater progress than at the beginning and the project had to be abandoned altogether. The local Government at whose instance all this fuss was made was naturally annoyed at its discomfiture, and its irritation was plainly manifested in a letter to Mr. Schalch, the then Chairman of the Justices. We quote only a portion of the letter to show how the Lieutenant-Governor had set his heart on the project, and how bitterly his Honor regarded the defeat.

"In my letter, No. 1265, dated the 29th ultimo, the Justices were requested to give their immediate attention to the absolute necessity of putting an entire stop to the practice of burning dead bodies within the limits of the Town or on the banks of the River, where the practice is a nuisance to a populous neighbourhood, and to make early arrangements for providing suitable places of cremation outside the Town and Suburbs, so that all burning grounds within the Town might be closed as soon as possible.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC DECENCY.

In urging this matter upon their consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor did not permit himself to doubt that the Justices, especially those of the Hindoo pursuasion,—fortified by a strong expression of opinion on the part of the Government, that the practice of openly burning the dead at a public Ghat, in the midst of a crowded city, is, both in itself, and still more in its consequences, inconsistent with public decency and detrimental to public health,—would heartily co-operate in promoting so important a measure of sanitary reform, and would seek to remove the prejudices to which it might be opposed.

The Law having vested the Justices with large powers and corresponding responsibilities, the Lieutenant Governor felt confident that those powers would be exercised under a lively sense of what was due to the general health of the community, and to the reputation of the Town, and that a salutary measure, which the Government might hesitate to carry out by an act of its own, in opposition to the wishes of the public, could even now be accomplished by the force of enlightened opinion."

INJURY TO HEALTH DENIED.

But all this chaffing was in vain. It could not be proved that the practice of intramural cremation injuriously affected public health. Influential memorials by the residents of the neighbourhood of the ghats addressed to the Chairman showed that no injury to the health of the neighbourhood was experienced. The Health Officer, who was deputed to inspect the Ghats, had to admit that "the neighbouring residents had no complaint against the existing practice, and sickness in the neighbourhood was not known to arise from it." The Health Officer was of course a great *Pundit*, and he started the novel theory that "though the smoke and fumes might not be felt immediately on the spot, they would spread far away." But this novel theory, as was natural, did not hold water.

EUROPEAN MEDICAL OPINION.

The contemporary European medical men of the town were, as a matter of course, asked to give their "valuable opnion" on the general question. Though admitting however, almost to a man that they were not in a position to give any such information, they thought it their duty to declaim against the existing system and insisted on the removal of the burning grounds. But one of their number, Dr. (now Sir Joseph) Fayrer though generally endorsing their views had the candidness to admit:

"I am not, at all prepared to state that disease must of necessity prevail as a consequence, in the immediate vicinity of these places; or that casual contact with the fumes and effluvia they produce must necessarily give rise to special forms of disease; the whole subject of the causation of disease by miasmata of this and similar character, is too much involved in obscurity to justify dogmatic assertion that such is the case.

He was of opinion that the evils complained of were "largely obviated by the river frontage and better ventilation." He says further on:—"I would observe that in visiting these ghats, though prepared for a great nuisance, I was surprised to find it less than I had anticipated. At Nimtollah Ghat I found ten bodies in different stages of combustion, and although the atmosphere within the enclosure of the Ghat was pungent, heavy, and oppressive from the smoke of the burning wood and bodies, the beams of the roof being also covered with a black unctuous soot, it was less so than I expected, and at a short distance from the Ghat the smell of burning flesh was imperceptible. At Kassie Mitter's Ghat the number of bodies was less, and the result of their combustion proportionately diminished." It should here be mentioned that subsequent structural improvements of the Ghats, namely, better drainage, walling up the enclosure high, removal of the roof and proper screening of the river frontage minimised the evil still further and furnished ample protection to public decency.

BURNING LESS OBJECTIONABLE THAN INTERMENT.

Lastly the doctor says:—"I would take this opportunity of remarking that, however objectionable intramural cremation of the dead may be, it is infinitely less so than the practice which yet prevails in the Christian, Armenian, Mahomedan communities of intramural interment. Although therefore Dr. Fayrer was in the main in favour of the removal, these expressions of opinions greatly strengthened the hands of the Hindoo oppositionists who, notwithstanding immense official pressure and the powerful influence of the European residents that was brought to bear upon the question, won the day. With the knowledge of these facts, we trust the Bombay innovators will soon come to their senses and perceive that the religious customs of the Hindoos in this connection can, on no account, be disregarded or lightly tampered with.

BENGAL.

The Kidderpur Docks.—Tenders have lately been called for and submitted for the supply of the pumping machinery required for the new docks at Kidderpur, and among other tenderers have been Messrs. Jessop and Co., who are agents for the well known pump manufacturers, Messrs. J. and H. Gwynne and Co. The pumps of this firm have been for years chiefly used at the Liverpool and Southampton docks, where they have given every satisfaction, and lately when it was proposed to erect a new pumping station at the Swansea Docks their tender for the pumping machinery was accepted, although it was nearly £2,000 higher than that of any of the other tenderers. The clerk of the works, in recommending the acceptance of Messrs. Gwynne's tender, said that he considered their plans, specifications, and scheme as on the whole the best, and although their tender was the highest he considered that it would be safer to accept it than others of a less amount.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Local Self-Government.—Government, in reviewing the Report of the Nellore Municipality for the past official year, observe that the administration of the Municipality during the period was anything but satisfactory. Collections were bad, roads and sanitation neglected, and Medical institutions starved. Government hope that the recent change in the Chairmanship will be attended with good results.—*Times.*

Veritable Shylocks.—On Monday, at the Insolvent Court, during the hearing of the petition of Siruvaru Parthasarthy Chetty, two creditors named Muntharam Parthasarthy Chetty and Ramachendra Jose opposed his discharge, when it transpired that the first creditor advanced Rs. 430 and got bonds to the extent of Rs. 9,600, and the second advanced Rs. 125 and got a bond for Rs. 1,000. His Lordship Mr. Justice Kernan remarked to these creditors that they were a dangerous class of persons, they got hold of the insolvent, advanced him small sums of money, charged exorbitant rates of interest and then got him to execute bonds for large sums of money. He did not believe them and would give them no relief, and discharged the insolvent much to their chagrin.—*Mail.*

The Governor's Tour.—Madura, 24th Oct. H. E the Governor this afternoon visited the temple, and was received by the Davastanam Committee. The chief priest made a brief speech in Tamil to the effect that the people rejoiced to see His Excellency, who was the bearer of such good news concerning the Periyar project, to the people. The Governor afterwards received an address of welcome from the Municipality at Tirumal Naick's Palace, the restorations of which were inspected. Replying to the address he said that the Municipality rightly thought that his main object in coming was the inauguration of the Periyar project. This undertaking had been supported by the Viceroy and by several preceding Governors, and he earnestly hoped that during his term of office this great work might progress towards completion. His Excellency congratulated the town councillors on their endeavours to promote the prosperity of the town. Works of sanitation, and primary education would always have his sympathy and that of his Government. His Excellency next visited the American Mission Schools, and congratulated the Mission on their success in education, and in alleviating physical suffering among the people. It gave His Excellency great pleasure to offer through the Mission to the great Republic an assurance of his deep respect and warm appreciation of the services to humanity and civilisation which the American Mission perform in many countries. In the evening H. E. attended an entertainment given by the Union Club. In reply to an address he expressed sympathy with its objects because it is most desirable that educated moderate people should be the mouth-piece of the masses, and explain to the masses the intentions of the Government. His Excellency noted with pleasure that the late Governor's efforts to promote the Periyar project were gratefully remembered. Large but very orderly crowds collected in the streets during the afternoon and at the temples and cheered the Governor, Colonel Hasted, Messrs. Turner, and Rees and Captain Wingfield, A. D. C., accompany His Excellency.—*Mail*

BURMA.

Attempt at Forgery on Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Rangoon.—A Eurasian named Wade was charged before the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon with forgery. About the end of August a registered letter addressed to Sub Conductor G. Wheeler was in deposit at the Rangoon Post Office and on the 3rd September the Post Master received a note purporting to be signed by G. Wheeler, and asking that the registered letter might be sent to him at house No. 38—40th Street. It was sent there and the accused, who received it, signed the receipt as 'G. A. Way for G. Wheeler.' On the 7th ultimo the accused went with the letter to Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co.'s office and shewed it to Mr. Krauss. The letter was an intimation from Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.'s Madras, that the amount of Sub-Conductor Wheel of current account was Rs. 199-13. The accused represented himself as Wheeler, and asked if this office would pay him 150 Rs. out of this sum. Mr. Krauss said he would pay the money provided the accused brought him a letter in support of his identity; and the accused then went away and returned the same day with the required letter purporting to be signed by Captain Peile. A draft for 150 Rs. on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, was made out; the accused signed it as Wheeler, and received the amount less the exchange. The draft was then transmitted to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras for collection, but was returned by them with the intimation 'drawer deceased.' This led to an enquiry which resulted in the accused's arrest, and when his house was searched by the Superintendent of Police the original registered letter was found in his box. Six witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and as some of the others are at Myingyan the further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 26th instant.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·856
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	81·7
Relative humidity of Air	·543
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, ENE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	296

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London.

THE WORK OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

The Madras Bar have submitted a memorial to Government on the subject of arrears in the local High Court. The most important paragraphs are the following:—

The High Court of Madras has consisted of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges since a short time after its creation. A calculation made by Mr. Justice Innes, on the basis of the statistics of the years 1877 to 1880, displayed the fact that the work of the High Court Judges of Madras exceeded that of the High Court Judges of Calcutta, Bombay, and Allahabad, by 50 per cent. 100 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. Since the last mentioned date the total number of suits, petitions, appeals, &c., instituted in the Madras High Court has increased by about 30 per cent.: and the arrears of work (taking cases of all sorts into consideration), which amounted on the 1st January 1881 to 1,545 reached on 1st January 1887 the enormous sum of Rs. 2,314. Starting from the assumption, (which, however, the above figures show to be untenable,) that the Madras High Court was strong enough to perform its work with due deliberation and efficiency seven years ago, it is abundantly plain that for the public now to require the appointment of one additional Judge is to demand a measure of very scant justice both to itself and to the Judges of its Court of highest jurisdiction. The five Judges of the High Court last year disposed, on an average, of nearly 837 cases each, and in spite of this high rate of work the arrear of that year alone (apart from the accumulation of cases remaining from former years) amounted to 654, to dispose of which, at the existing rate of work, would alone occupy the whole time of an additional Judge for more than three-fourths of a year. But as has been seen, there in fact remained at the end of the year an arrear of 2,314 cases to dispose of which, supposing that figure to be stationary, would occupy the whole time of one Judge for 2½ years. Thus regard being had to the increasing number of suits annually instituted, it is clear that the addition of one Judge, working at the present annual rate, would not meet the requirements of the Court. In order to apply a standard of comparison with present average rate of judicial work, it may be pointed out that, in the years included in Mr. Justice Innes' calculation above referred to, the average per Judge was less, by more than 137 cases per annum. The present average rate is, it is true, exceeded considerably by the average rates attained in 1883 and 1884 which amounted to slightly more than 1,000 cases per Judge, but the rate of work is beyond all doubt inconsistent with efficiency of the highest degree, and involves an excessive strain on the Judges. The High Court Bench, with its present numerical strength cannot justly be called upon for more work than was accomplished last year.

The serious effect of the block in the business of the High Court is well illustrated by detailed statistics of its work on the Original Side. In 1881 411 benches were engaged on 163 days on this side of the Court; the corresponding figures for 1885 were 267 and 177 and for last year 157 and 128. The duration of suits, from institution to decree in 1881 amounted to 163 days and 120 days for contested and uncontested suits respectively, and the corresponding figures for 1886 were 299 days and 165 days. The arrears on this side of the Court amounted to 221 for 1881, 226 for 1885, and 301 for last year; and on the 1st of April 1887 the arrears amounted to no less a total than 321. The total number of suits instituted, which the year before had reached the number of 518, only amounted in 1881 to 494, in 1885 to 348, and last year they had further fallen to the total of 292. These figures show clearly that the Presidency Town has in some measure lost confidence in the High Court and has learnt to recognise the fact that litigation in that Court has become and is increasingly becoming a matter of infinite delay and vexation. No doubt Act XV of 1882 served to diminish the number of litigants having a right to look to the High Court for a fair and speedy trial of their causes; but the effect of that Act on the number of suits instituted is scarcely appreciable. The downward tendency of the number of suits instituted already thoroughly set in,—nor indeed can this be a matter of surprise, seeing that less and less judicial time was being devoted to the litigation of the Presidence Town and that arrears af work were, as it would seem, recklessly allowed to accumulate. Further it will be remembered that litigation begun on the Original Side of the Court is occasionally renewed on the Appellate Side, where the average tendency of regular appeals was in 1885 no less than 272 days, and is now, necessarily from the increase in the arrears above noted, very much longer.

It becomes obvious from the above facts that if the functions of the High Court are to be discharged in a manner satisfactory both to the public and the Bench; and it has already been demonstrated that such an addition would not suffice unless the average rate of judicial work were at the same time raised. The expectation that these objects would be attained and the efficiency of the administration of justice kept up the while to its present standard, by an appointment made from among the District Judges, appears from the records of Judicial work in the mofussil not likely to be realized. No doubt the District Courts may continue to produce fromtime to time as heretofor two Judges worthy from their learning and experience to occupy seats on the High Court Bench. But that a heavier demand cannot wisely be made on them, becomes evident from the consideration *inter alia*, of the manner in which their work stands to revision of the Appellate Court. In the various regular Civil Appeals for the decrees of the District Court disposed of by the High Court, in 1885, only 48 per cent. of the original decrees were allowed to stand. Further, the facts that District Judges have generally only a short and often intermittent experience of judicial work, that apart from such experience they have enjoyed but little legal training, and in particular that few of them have any considerable experience of Mercantile and Maritime cases (such as constituted a large proportion of the work of the High Court on its Original Side when litigation in that Court was a master of less delay) all point to the same conclusion.

The facts stated in the last three paragraphs require no comment. They clearly point to the imperative necessity of some step being taken by Government in the interests of the public to remedy the state of affairs which they disclose as existing in the High Court. They have led your memorialists irresistibly to the conclusion that the High Court Bench must be strengthened by the permanent appointment of at least one additional Judge, especially in order that litigation arising in the Presidency Town should receive the attention, which from its importance it deserves. And your memorialists are strongly of opinion that the interests of the Local Mercantile community would best be consulted, and the efficiency and expeditiousness of the work of the Court would best be promoted by the appointment of a Judge who should be a professional lawyer of experience in the practice of the profession.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	3
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Grapes, white, peo seer	0	7	0
Melons, Musk large, per each	0	8	0
Melons, small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	14	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0
Mangoes Common, per doz	1	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0
Apples Verona per dozen	1	0	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos, per dozen	1	4	0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1	8	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	4	0
Do Goghary per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Oored Ghoghary	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3	12	0
Rice Jeerasal 1st sort	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	6	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry Fish—			
[illegible], large, per each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0
Palah, small, each	0	1	3
Dhomes, large, each	0	1	0
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	4	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do per seer	0	0	7
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	4
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Cabbages, per each large	0	8	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Turnips large, per dozen	0	9	0
Turnips small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	0
French Beans	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	4	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	8	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beams, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, persmall bunch	0	0	6
Water Cres ses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	12	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	3
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100	6	0	0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Oct 27.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—Capt R H Daniell, 5th Bo Cavy, to be Comdt of H E the Govr's Body Guard vice Major M Mayne.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty;—Lieut G G J S Jones, S C, Adjt Deoli Irregular Force.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for one year from the date of being struck off duty:—Major B G Humfrey, S C, Second in Comd, 10th Bo L I.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 9th Oct 1887:—4th Regt Bo Cavy—Ressaidar Mahammed din Khan to be Resaldar vice Shaikh Ali Bakhsh, pensioned; Jamadar Kisan Singh (First) to be Ressaidar vice Mahammad-din Khan, promoted, and Qr-Mr Dafedar Shaikh Birkat 'Ali to be Jamadar vice Kisan Singh, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col J Rutherfurd, Genl List, Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut C A Kemball, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Major F H Forjett, S C, twenty-one days, private affairs.

Lieut H L Gordon, 2nd Battn Durham L I, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 16th Oct 1887.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 20th Oct. 1887, the date of his arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon A Hosie.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W B Ferris resumed charge of his duties as Actg Second Assist to the Political Agent in Kathiawar on the 13th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Heaton is appointed to act as Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, till further orders.

Mr Narayan Ashwath has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Hubli in the Dharwar District, with effect from the 9th inst, during the absence of Mr. Venkatrao Sakharam on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Hon F L Latham, Advocate-General, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to duty.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified, in modification of previous orders, that from 1st June till the return to duty of Mr Scorgie, Mr Forrest acted in the third grade Educational Dept vice Mr Scorgie on privilege leave, and that from 24th to 31st May Mr Jacob acted in the third grade vice Mr Scorgie on privilege leave, and from 1st June till the return to duty of Mr Scorgie acted in the third grade vice Mr Forrest on privilege leave.

With reference to Govt Notification No 1523A, dated 30th ultimo, it is notified that Messrs G G Shastri and R A Bhat respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspr, Broach Sub-divn, on the 3rd inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. A Dalzell, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, under Govt Notification No. 3930 dated 28th June 1887, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to leave on medical certificate for nine months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J D Baines, C S, to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Panch Mahals, Dist Registrar of Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist, during the absence of Mr J M Campbell, CS, CIE, or till further orders.

Mr Sorabji Padamji, C S, has been allowed an extension by one month of the privilege for leave two months granted to him under Govt Notification No 4995, dated 29th July 1887.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr F R Desai or till further orders:—Mr H Mainwaring to act as second grade Depy Consvr of Forests; Mr W A Talbot to act as third grade Depy Consvr of Forests; Mr H W Keys to act as fourth grade Depy Convr of forests; and Mr R P. Ryan to act as Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade.

Mr W G Clabby, already acting for three months only during the absence of Mr Millett on privilege leave, to act as Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade.

H. E. the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Stewart to do duty as Depy Consvr of Forests in Sind.

Rao Bahadur Vankatesh Bapuji Vadekar, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 15th Oct 1887 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Gray, C S, Assist Collr, Thana, passed an examination on the 10th inst in Persian according to the High Proficiency Test prescribed in Govt Notification No 1032, dated 21st March 1882.

Assist Surgn Ganesh Ramchandra Desai, L M, Supt of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay, is allowed an extension for six months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 1008, dated 26th March 1887.

Hospital Assist Bhau Govind is appointed an Assist Surgn of the third grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Col C A Goodfellow, VC, RE, on privilege leave, or until further orders:—Mr J E Whiting, MA, M Inst CE, to act as Chief Engr for Irrigation and Suptdg Engr, Central Div; Mr J C Pottinger to officiate as Suptdg Engr, Southern Div; and Khan Saheb Pestonji Hormusji Patuck to officiate as Ex Engr, Ahmednagar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Rebsch, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to act temporarily as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Rao Saheb Karparram Manmathram, Subordinate Judge of Panvel, having returned to duty on the 27th Sept 1887, the unexpired portion, two days, of the privilege leave granted him in High Court Notification dated 21st ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Capt R Baillie delivered over [illegible] Cant Magiste, received charge of the [illegible] Deesa, on the 12th [illegible] E, M Inst CE, will continue to act Mr C T P[illegible] Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Narsilal Revadas at Viramgam, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Broach; Rao Saheb Parmanandas Surajram continuing to do duty at Dhanduka until relieved by Rao Saheb Jethalal Vanjibhai

Rao Bahadur Masotiram Bhujangrao delivered over and Mr C F G Lester received charge of the office of the Assist Political Supt and ex-officio Assist Supt of Police, Palanpur, on the 15th inst.

Khan Saheb Soabun Bapuji, Head Clerk to the Collr of Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ahmednagar during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakur on other duty, or till further orders.

Messrs. C. M. Thatte and P. M. Murphy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt. of Mahableshvar on the 28th Sept. 1887.

Rao Bahadur Kasinath Mahadev Thatte and Rango Ramchandra Bhardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr and of the Huzur Treasury, Satara, on the 30th ult.

Messrs W E Young and Jehangir Dosabhai Framji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Customs in charge of the Import Dept of the Bombay Custom House on the 13th inst.

Messrs A J Wadia and W E Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Collr of Customs in charge Export and Opium Depts, Bombay Custom House, on the 13th inst.

The undermentioned employes of the Salt Dept successfully passed the Departmental Examination held at Kharaghoda from the 3rd to the 7th inst:—(1) Jamiatram Navnitram, Weigh Clerk, Kharaghoda; (2) Venilal Pranlal, Clerk, Ghoga; (3) Haribhai Laxmishankar, Clerk, Bulsar; (4) Sharfudin Nasrudin, Clerk, Main Stores, Kharaghoda.; (5) John Malhar, Clerk, Main Stores, Kharaghoda; (6) Mir Jaffer Ali, Assist Inspr, Northern Frontier; (7) J A Wallinger, Supt, Udu (8) Desai Bapu, Karkun, Northern Frontier; (6) Devkurson Purshotam, Karkun, Northern Frontier; and (10) Amritlal Jethalal, Karkun, Northern Frontier.

The undermentioned employes of the Kolaba Abkari Estabt successfully passed the Departmental Examination held at Alibag in Sept last:—Bhaskar Ramchandra Joshi, Sub-Inspr, Alibag; and Balkrishna Chimnaji Karnick, Sub-Inspr, Pen and Panvel.

Mr. F. Prideaux, Abkari Inspr, Bhor State, successfully passed the Departmental Examination held at Satara on the 14th ult.

Mr J L Lushington, Assist Supt, Revenue Survey, returned from the furlough for nine months granted him under Govt Resolution No. 4994, dated 13th July 1886, and subsequently extended for three months under the State Secy's orders, and took charge of his duties in the Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Surveys on the 19th instant.

Yeshwant Ganesh, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th Sept 1887 inclusive, and Ganesh Purushotam, *sub pro tem* Candidate Vaccinator was appointed to act for him.

The privilege leave granted to Pandurang Krishnaji, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, in Notification No. 194, dated 31st Aug last, is extended to 23rd Sept 1887, inclusive.

Ramaya Jettiapa, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st Aug to 30th Sept 1887, inclusive, and Rama Anant Pai, Candidate Vaccinator, and Zilu Bapu were appointed to act for him respectively from 1st to 20th Aug and 21st Aug to 30th Sept 1887, inclusive.

Malhar Mahadeo, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st Oct to 30th Nov 1887, inclusive, and Balaji Bapuji, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Dipsing Tolaram, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar Dist, was granted privilege leave from 22nd Sept to 21st Oct 1887, inclusive, and Thavwardas Krishenchand was appointed to act for him.

Mr Pohumal Gurdinomal, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Tando and Shahbandar Divisions, was granted privilege leave from 11th Aug to 10th Oct 1887, inclusive, and Mr Jawharsing Lakhasing, Head Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, was appointed to conduct the daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own, with effect from 23rd Aug 1887.

The privilege leave granted to Nur Mahomed Imam Bux, Municipal Vaccinator, Rohri Town, in Notification No 201, dated 14th Sept 1887, is extended to 4th Oct 1887 inclusive.

Inspr Rao Bahadur Moro Gopal of the Thana Dist Police was allowed two months' leave on medical certificate from the 19th Aug last, which is now extended by one month.

The following transfers are made:—Second grade Inspr Rao Bahadur Kashinath Luximon, from Khandesh to Nasik; and Second grade Inspr Rao Bahadur Balkisan Amarising, from Nasik to Khandesh.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

With reference to the Notification dated 5th Oct 1887, published at page 863 of the *Bombay Govt Gazette* dated 13th idem, Part I, it is hereby notified that Mr N B Oke reported himself to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, for duty, on return from leave on the 26th Sept 1887.

Messrs H Mitra and R Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the divisional Forest Office, Kolaba, on the 10th of Oct 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS.—In Plush and Leather, a nice Assortment to Select from; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Handbags, Companions, Blotters, Money Purses, &c., &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford's valuable household furniture, Englishbuilt Landau, Horses, &c., to be sold at Breach Candy, on MONDAY 31st Oct.

TO MESSES, HOTELS, and CLUBS.—China Preserve in Jars, Six in a Case at Rs. 5-8. K. MANECKJEE & Co., 21, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—The "RAJPURI" leaves Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., on Saturday 29th. Steamer fitted with Electric Light. Refreshments and Band on board.—Fare two rupees.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.—WANTED experienced SALESMAN with connection in Bazaar. A good opening for a steady energetic man, the firm being an established one with its own house in Manchester. Address in confidence "PIECE-GOODS," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOME SKILLED FITTERS and TURNERS Wanted by C. JOST & Co., 16, Church Gate Street.

SMYRNA FIGS, 8 annas per Box, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz. P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

EDWARDS' SENSITIVE PAPER in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of ¼ Quire each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
OR EASY TERMS SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS.—Do not omit to pay a visit to the CASH BAZAAR, LD., in liquidation, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET for November, with option of removal. Rent Rs. 200. "B. G.," *Gazette* Office.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements. Good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the Hotel most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative moderate. Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms

£6,500,000 [illegible] the amount of Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid. Funds of the £519,974-10-10 Stg. [illegible] year.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

TO LOVERS in Fort of good Game of Billiards, try the Tables at the Alexandra Hotel. Tables from Calcutta, expressly sent as sample and for Advertisement. Tram passes every 5 minutes.

TO BROKERS, RESTAURANT KEEPERS, &c.—For sale on board H. M. S. "Turquoise," in Bombay Harbour, Mess Traps, Electroplated Articles, &c. Apply on board between 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete. Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

A GENTLEMAN, shortly to proceed to several cities in the Deccan and Sind, wishes to do any business entrusted to him on Commission. Please write to "Agent," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE. Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, however high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE—For a married couple, or two gentlemen or ladies, Victoria Cross-Road. No children or other Boarders. Terms per month Rs. 90. For Reference apply Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6 Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law Edited by Rustamji Merwanji Patell LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS Bombay.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Car to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

THE interval which elapses between the close of the S. W. Monsoon and the opening of the new Cotton season—a period which has been considerably abridged since the bulk of the Bengal crop has found its port of shipment here—is not usually prolific in ready business, except, perhaps, in the case of Imports, when satisfactory crop prospects sometimes give an impetus to trade in the bazaar: but there is often a good deal doing in forward operations in Cotton, and in the two other factors which go to make up the cost of this principal article of export. During the period under review there were some indications that a considerable business in contracts for Cotton of the new crop was about to be done, but the firm attitude of dealers, who have all along been generally in favour of higher prices, confined transactions within a comparatively narrow limit as far as European buyers are concerned. Exchange, which, during the greater part of the six days under notice has been weak and declining, shows this evening a fall of ⅛d. in demand Bank Bills, and of 5-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, compared with our last weekly quotations; but there has been very little private paper offering, merchants generally appearing to expect lower rates between now and the end of the year, in which opinion they may well be held justified by the action of Government in the matter of Council drafts, not to speak of other causes which may militate against an upward movement. In Freights there has latterly been rather more enquiry for arrival tonnage, and a few charters have been effected; but on the whole, the market has continued without animation, and quotations are generally unchanged. Money continues easy. Government Paper has fluctuated, and closes this evening at a decline of 3-16 from last week's quotation for Four per cents. Shares have latterly been more active, and in the case of Mill Scrip an advance has taken place in many cases. In Imports the past week has again been a disappointing one, neither the movement in the bazaar, nor the extent of fresh orders going forward having come up to the expectations of those who looked for a very material increase in business after the Dewali. With regard to the latter branch, however, it may well be that dealers are in no hurry to replenish, and in less haste to increase stocks without a strong inducement to do so when, with the facilities now afforded by the telegraph and the Canal they can lay down fresh supplies within so short a space of time.

MONEY.—An increase of some 29½ lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay was disclosed by the statement issued at the beginning of the week, about 19 lakhs of this increase being attributable to a falling off in trade requirements which are not likely to show any expansion for some little time to come. At the board meeting this afternoon no change was made in the Bank's rates, which remain at a minimum of 3 per cent. while in the open market 1½ per cent is still the quotation.

EXCHANGE was quiet, not to say weak, on last mail-day, and 1-32d. less than our closing quotation for 3 months' sight Credits was named, ready Bank Bills remaining at 1s. 4⅝d., while for early next year 1s. 5d. for demand was done, though this rate was not obtainable in the after part of the day. 3 months' sight Credits for December-January delivery were quoted at 1s. 5⅛d.; for February at 1s. 5 5-32d.; and later on at 1s. 5 3-16d. After the departure of the mail the market continued very quiet, and Credits could have been placed at a further reduction of 1-32d. had there been any bills worth mentioning offering. Bank demand was also [illegible] lower at 1s. 4 27-32d., and for January-February [illegible] 4 15-16d. was quoted. The fresh week opened with a fall of about a half per cent. from Saturday's closing quotations was established both in Bank Paper and Credits, ready, and for forward delivery. For the next two days the market remained steady pending the re-opening of the Calcutta market, which was closed for that period, and the receipt of news from London regarding the weekly Council allotments. Few mercantile bills were offering, but on the other hand, there was no demand for the medium of remittance. Credits for next month's delivery were quoted the same as ready paper, and 1-32d. higher each month for December and January. To-day the market opened unaltered, but a dull feeling prevailing in the afternoon, rates gave way 1-32d. both for Bank demand and for Credits and at closing we quote as undernoted for ready business. For March delivery Bank Telegraphic Transfers and demand are quoted at 1s. 4⅝d. and 1s. 4 29-32d. respectively, and Credits for January-February are 1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After our last report was printed a strong speculative movement sent down the price of Four per cent. paper to 99¼, but the market soon rallied, and the rate on Friday evening was 99 7-16, which, however, showed a decline of ¼ to 5-16 per cent. on our quotation for the mail. On Saturday the market took an upward turn again and Fours advanced to 99 9-16, at which rate they opened at the beginning of the week, anything like excitement having quite subsided. The following day the price receded 1-16 in an inanimate market; and yesterday the tone was decidedly quiet and rather weak at opening, but a stronger feeling was apparent as the day advanced and 1s. 4 9-16d. was quoted at the close. The rate at opening this morning was still 99 9-16 but in a quiet and weak market it declined to 99½ which is the cash price at closing, the rate for the November settlement being 99½. A good many speculative bargains have been booked during the week, say for this month's settlement at 1-16 below the cash rate, and for the November account generally at 3-16d. under the quotation for money. 4½ per cents. were quoted as low as 102¼ towards the close of last week, but they have since been pretty steady at 102½ to ⅝.

SHARES.—The market was quiet for a day or two after last mail left, but early in the present week, first a steady, and then a firm tone was apparent with regard to Mill scrip, and to some extent also in Press shares, resulting in an advance in many instances as shown by our quotations. Compared with last mail's rates City of Bombay Manufacturing, Imperial, and Manockji Petit, are Rs. 20 higher; Luckmidas Khimji and Framjee Petit, Rs. 15 up; Oriental Rs. 10 higher; Sholapore, Ripon, Queen, New Great Eastern, Leopold, James Greaves, Gordon, and Coorla have all advanced Rs. 5 per share. In Press shares Breuls Cawnpore Press have moved up Rs. 22½; and Sabapathy, Prince of Wales and Mofussil are Rs. 5 higher. In Miscellaneous shares Treacher & Co. have advanced Rs. 65; and Port Canning Rs. 2⅞. On the other hand Bombay Burmah are Rs. 15 down for the first issue, and Bombay Saw Mills are lower to the same extent. The Anglo-Indian Mill shares have declined Rs. 3⅞, and the Albert Edward Rs. 3; and in Presses the Bombay Cotton are Rs. 10, and the Mercantile Rs. 7½ lower. In Bank shares we note an advance of Rs. 45 in Bank of Madras, Rs. 30 in Bank of Bengal, Rs. 5 in Agra, and Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay.

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 19th October 1887..	58,02,863
Silver received during the week.....	19,66,828
	77,69,691
New coin paid during the week	17,00,000
	60,69,691
Silver belonging to private individuals	29,30,251
Total...	83,99,942
Last week	83,72,054

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The materially improved demand which was generally expected to be felt after the late Dewali holidays, has not appeared, and dealers estimate the week's clearances from the bazaar at not more than some 3 000 packages. The up-country demand for *Grey Shirtings* is only of a moderate character for the season of the year when large purchases are expected to be made by Mofussil buyers in prospect of a favourrable harvest. Dealers are willing sellers on the basis of current rates, but show no disposition to make any concession thereon. Stocks are ample for all persent wants, except, perhaps, in the case of 54 inch cloths which are still more or less scarce in the bazaar. Prices are generally unchanged, as they are also for *Printers, Madapollams, T. Cloths*, and other staple Grey Goods which are in moderate request only, *Dhoties*, however, being in active retail demand at current rates. *Bleached Goods* are in good demand at last mail's quotations. For *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods there is but a limited enquiry, but prices are quoted as before. *Local Goods* have not been much wanted, and the offtake is estimated at some 2,000 bales on about the basis of previous rates.

YARNS.—A considerable business has been done in the imported article, and the market is firm at an advance of ½ to 1 anna per lb in prices. *Local Spinnings* also have been in active demand with rather a run on ready lots, but prices show no improvement. The week's sales are put down at not less than 6,000 bales.

METALS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Copper* and we call prices 4 to 8 annas higher in a steady market. There is little doing in *Yellow Metal* but holders ask an advance of ¼ to half a rupee per cwt. *Iron* is without particular movement, the tone of the market being steady, and prices unchanged.

COALS.—The stock on Bunder is being gradually reduced, and the tone of the market is very firm. Ready Powel's and Davison's are both worth Rs. 23 per ton; and to arrive the quotation for November is Rs. 22½; for December, Rs. 21½; for January, Rs. 20½; and for February, Rs. 20 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market has been firm almost throughout the week, and prices of Cotton of the new crop have generally advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy since the date of our last report, Bengals, however, which have been rather neglected, remaining unchanged in value. Up to the beginning of the week transactions were confined mainly to native dealers, but on Monday a better inquiry than had previously been felt was manifested by European buyers, and has since led to business in contracts for "Good" New Broach for March delivery, at prices ranging from Rs. 218 to Rs. 220 per candy; in "Good" Jalgaum at Rs. 185; and in "Good" Khangaum at Rs. 194, both for the same delivery. A large business might have been done at some concession from these rates, but dealers have been firm, while European buyers have declined to follow them. Of old stuff under 5,000 bales have been taken for local consumption, but prices have shown no material alteration from those which we quoted by last mail.

The telegraphic reports of the growing crop issued under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce to-day are as favourable as they could well be, except in the case of portions of the Dhollera circle, where rain was much needed. In the Bengal districts the picking of Cotton was general, or had commenced. In the Oomrawuttee circle the plants were flourishing and generally ready for picking; while in Broach the weather was fine and likely to continue so.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Bengal, Fully Good (Nominal)	Rs. 150	= 3¼d.
Do. Good	„ 145	= 3⅛d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 136	= 2 31-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G. Staple) Nl.	„ 202	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good do.	„ 193	= 4⅛d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 185	= 3 15-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 180	= 3 27-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 171	= 3 21-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good (Nominal)	„ 181	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good	„ 174	= 3 23-32d.
Do F. G. F.	„ 168	= 3 17-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (Nominal)	„ 203	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 193	= 4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, F. G. F.	„ 185	= 3 15-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 176	= 3 25-32d.
New—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 165	= 3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 155	= 3⅜d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 145	= 3 5-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good	„ 215	= 4 19-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.	„ 183	= 3 15-16d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.	„ 220	= 4 11-16d.
Dhollera Good, April dely.	„ 191	= 4 3-32d.

WHEAT.—The arrivals of Pesay have been on a more liberal scale and dealers have reduced their quotations a little for both qualities, but without attracting exporters, and the market has continued to be very quiet, other descriptions being absent. In Wheat of the new crop the only business reported is in Delhi No. 1 for April-May delivery, which is reported to have been sold by a European firm to dealers at our quotation. The following are to-day's prices

	New crop.	*Old.*	
Fine Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 5 0	per cwt.
No. 1 do. (85 „)	„ 4 3 0	„ 4 4 0	„
Ahmedabad	„ 4 1 0	Nil.	
Delhi No. 1	„ 4 2 6		
Red Delhi	„ 4 0 0		

SEEDS.—In the absence of enquiry for export old *Linseed* is a little easier in price, and in new seed no transactions are reported. Rapeseed is is steady, not to say firm, and Yellow Cawnpore of the new crop is in demand at some advance. We quote old, and for April-May delivery:—

	New crop. Rs.	*Old.* Rs.	
Linseed	5-15-0 to 6-1-6	6-0-0 to 6-3-0	pr. cwt.
Rapeseed Yel. Guzerat	6-2-0	6-12-0	„
Do. Cawnpore	5-13-0	6-8-0	„
Do. Brown do.	5-3-6	5-13-0	„
Do. do. Delhi	5-3-6	5-13-6	„

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887	1886.	1885.
For the week	7,597	3,828	3,539
Since 1st January to 26 Oct.	1,494,407	1,399,916	1,001,949
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	5,638	900	775
Since 1st January to 26th Oct.	1,063,919	99,6120	684,704
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	......	424	544
Since 1st January to 26th Oct.	52,922	48,996	56,453

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay are as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885.
Wheat—For the week	94,568	152,856	317,559
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.	9,085,767	11,466,313	9,971,986
Linseed—For the week	36,566	22,851	48,416
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.	2,146,781	3,501,800	4,817,817
Rapeseed—For the week	11,365	10,753	15,181
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.	823,632	1,141,370	1,469,123
Gingelly Seed—For the week	12,830	16,768	5,420
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.	1,015,472	1,001,009	1,0,1162

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1887.	886.	1885.
Wheat—for the week	142,190	191,689	198,813
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26	8,642,760	0 245,9 9	8,543,594
Linseed—for the week	42,200	7,478	9,039
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26	1,917,760	3,258,124	4,569,219
Rapeseed—for the week	8,165	2,355	33,898
„ From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26	877,162	1,159,461	1,521,765
Gingelly Seed—for the week	19 1·1	831	
„ From Jan 1 to Oct. 26	1,270,907	960,809	1,183,765

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 25-32 to ⅞d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞ to 27-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4⅞ to 27-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5d.
Do Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5⅛d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 5-32d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1·79½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·81¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do	60 days do.	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	222

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
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18, Marine Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAKER—October 27, at Malabar Hill, Mrs. R. H. Baker of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARKNESS—PARK—October 25, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev T H Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Assisted by the Rev T Scott, Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Mhow, John Harkness, Mhow, Central India, to Agnes, second daughter of A Park, Esq., Jane Bank, Cambuslang, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FOX—October 21, at Naini Tal, Mrs G R Fox, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAYES—October 23, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, Amy, dearly beloved wife of A M Hayes, D P W, aged 25 years.

OLLENBACH—October 12, at Quetta, Oscar Charles Ollenbach, Assistant Engineer, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887.

THE recent redistribution of appointments in the Education Department is scarcely of sufficient public importance to warrant, for the moment, any further reference to it than is necessary to remove such misconceptions as those to which the strangely excited and apparently not quite disinterested intervention of a contemporary has given currency. We have been told that "monstrous" is the only word that will do justice to the action of the Government, that they have insulted, injured, and degraded their officers, that a deception has been practiced by some designing persons who have the ear of Government, and that the authority of the whole professorial staff has been undermined by the action which is the subject of this indignant denunciation. Now it is not often that journalism goes to the rescue of a Department—or of one side of it—with the passionate energy that has been imported into this controversy. That somebody suffers through the recent re-arrangements we all admit, and that Government, in trying to do justice to one of their servants, has done an injustice to others is obvious. But the matter is one rather for criticism and judgment than for denunciation, and we should have thought that much milder terms would have served well enough for informing the Government that in putting Mr. Jacob in the second grade and ignoring the professors they had passed over claims which deserved to be regarded. The fact needed to be stated, but in stating it a week ago it never occurred to us that there was any advantage in speaking of the matter as Mr. O'Brien, for instance, would speak of one of the executive acts of Mr. Balfour, or as Francis would have spoken of Warren Hasting's shortcomings. If we refer to the subject it is only to suggest that while they are about it those even who think the action of the Government is past forgiveness might say so with a little less passion and a little more accuracy. The rich store of inaccuracy which has been, much no doubt to their displeasure, put at the service of the aggrieved professors, begins with the assertion that during the past six years all the promotion has gone to the Inspectorial branch. Why six years should be taken we know not; but a slightly broader view of the question will show how little room there is for the complaint. In 1875 one inspector was in the first grade, one in the second, and two were in the third. At the present moment there are none higher than in the second, where there are two, the remaining two being in the fourth. Again we do not see why the subject should be discussed as though it were one entirely of grading, and as though length of service had nothing to do with it. The attempt to put the claims of Mr. Oxenham to the first grade in competition with those of Mr. Kirkham is peculiarly unfortunate, as promotion from the second to the first grade is not, like that from the fourth to the third by seniority in grading but by selection. The justification of Mr. Kirkham's appointment, apart from the exceptional industry and thoroughness of his service, is to be found not very far back in the records. It was until recently an unwritten rule to divide the two first grade appointments between the inspectorate and the professoriate, and this principle was last in operation when General Waddington and Mr. Wordsworth represented the two branches of the service in the first grade. However, when General Waddington retired his place in the grade was given not to his successor in the inspectorate, but to Dr. Theodore Cooke, the Principal of the College of Science. The promotion of Mr. Kirkham to the grade is a return not only to the *status quo ante*, but to a state of things recommended by reason and good sense. When we are told that it is monstrous the outburst is noteworthy only as a sample of the guidance we get now-a-days from some of our advisers. This appointment will seem to most people so little in need of justification that it is only for information's sake that we need point out how inaccurate is the account which this passionate denunciator of monstrosities has given of Mr. Kirkham's work for technical education. To say that a man is sent home on full pay to study technical education is a strange way of recording the fact that an officer of Government, when at home on privilege leave, conducts inquiries on the subject in his own time, and prepares a minute on it. But this is the passionate way of telling a story, and is what might have been expected from a commentator who had already taken such pains to show that he was hopelessly incapable of judging the matter with patience and impartiality. The truth is that when a party to an action by some means or other manages to climb upon the seat of judgment his decisions are apt to be a little one sided—a little wanting in weight and calmness and in the elements which give authority to the judgments of the forum. Some such intervention there seems to have been here, and if any interest suffer thereby it will not be that against which judgment has gone forth with such strangely unjudicial fury.

IT must be interesting to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to know that a question which they brought formally before the notice of Government last year and raised a very lively discussion upon has lately been taken in hand by the Associated Chambers of Commerce at home. The home Chambers have not been so fortunate as the local body was in bringing Government, High Court, and Bar into the discussion. But they have put on record a unanimous affirmation of the principle that no man, not even a barrister, should pocket a fee without having worked for it, and they have got the *Times* to say "ditto" to them. The question presents itself under the same aspect in England and in India, and what is true of it in the one country is true in another. In the Strand and in Bombay the bulk of the briefs go to a prosperous few, and a crowd of juniors—not formidable in numbers here, it is true—stand by, willing to work but still unemployed "because no man hath hired them." The unemployed don't complain, as some unemployed of another order have been doing lately, and the over employed, who are the special objects of the wrath of the Chamber of Commerce, go on their way accumulating wealth, prosperous examples all of them of the truth of the doctrine that to him that hath shall be given. Now and then a complaint from a disappointed suitor makes itself heard against some very eminent counsel who, having taken his fee, was too busy with other people's business to do any work for it. The Associated Chambers of Commerce and the *Times* between them have not managed to make the case look worse than it was made to look in the representations that were made to the Bombay Government last year. Nor have they got much beyond the conclusion that was arrived at in these columns at the time that litigants have a practical solution of the problem in their own hands. The attempt to attribute this particular evil to defects in the bar rules was not very successful, for the rules were the work of the whole body of the bar, in which leaders and those who are not leaders are on an equal footing, and in which the latter, who are of course the more numerous, were quite able to protect themselves against encroachments of the too prosperous few. The public are the creators of the privilege which sometimes works so greatly to their detriment. They run after a great name, and they think that the mere chance of having the services of such an one is worth much more than the certainty of having the services of a counsel of less celebrity but possibly of no greater capacity. They exaggerate the contribution that a counsel can make to the winning of the case, and they forget that the facts and the intrinsic merits of the case have much more to do with the issue than the way in which they are presented. When a sounder opinion on these points prevails we may look for a more equal distribution of work amongst counsel, and upon a more reliable service being rendered to suitors. The question whether it is moral or honest for counsel to accept fees for work which he does not properly perform is quite unnecessarily raised by the *Times*. It would be as appropriate to raise the question which vexed the soul of a young barrister in Anthony Trollopes "Eustace Diamonds," as to whether counsel is morally justified in defending a man whom he believes to be guilty. We are guided, in our professional conduct, by the morality of our profession, a morality which happens to be sufficiently relative in the barrister's case to allow him to pocket all the unearned wealth that a beneficent Providence sends in his way. The English Chambers of Commerce, without troubling themselves about the moralities of the question, have tried to find a remedy in bringing the payment of counsel under the usual commercial law, so that while on the one hand a barrister may have power to recover his fee, on the other hand his client may be able to sue him for damages for negligence, as a solicitor may be sued, or any other professional adviser. This might mend matters, though it must be remembered that the defendants would in such cases often appear under great advantage. They would be the most formidable defendants known to the courts, and whoever recovered damages from the Attorney-General or Sir Charles Russell in England, or the Advocate-General or Mr. Inverarity in Bombay, would be a lucky and a clever suitor. The real remedy is to be got not in an alteration of the law, but in a change of custom.

THE London papers do not tell us all that is worth knowing about the course of events in Ireland. It is not from them that we hear that at the recent meetings at Fermoy and Mitchelstown the Scottish Fusiliers showed strong popular sympathies, and that at Mitchelstown cheers were heard from their ranks. This, however, a London correspondent tells us was the case, and he also tells us that the Irish Conservative papers are not a little angry and alarmed at it. Another noteworthy feature in the later agitations is the presence of English ladies on the scene of disturbance—a manifestation of "strong-mindedness" which no doubt is not without encouragement. A daughter of Sir Rowland Hill and two daughters of Richard Cobden represent Cheap Postage and Free Trade on the League platforms, their presence being as interesting on that side as the presence of Mrs. Fawcett at Unionist meetings in England is on the other. The Misses Cobden doubtless speak for themselves, for if they were to endeavour to show that their father was a Home Ruler Mr. Bright would come down upon them with weighty reasons for believing that he was not. Mr. Goldwin Smith is the latest witness to Cobden's opinions about Ireland, and he tells us that in conversing with Cobden the latter always said in effect the same thing—that there was no hope of doing anything until the Irish sent better men to the House of Commons. "If the Irish members were like the Scotch," he said, "all necessary reforms would soon be accomplished. I do not remember that he ever said a word about the repeal of the Union, nor do I suppose that the question had practically presented itself to his mind." However, the question will be settled by the living and not by the dead, and it may be that the contribution of Richard Cobden's daughters to it may be as weighty as any that he could have given by leaving to Ireland a legacy of Home Rule doctrine.

THE *Pioneer* too generously recognizes Sir Lepel Griffin's quality of Kingmaker when it tells us that during the cold season he will "make a tour throughout his dominions," the makers of kings, though they bestow dominions upon others, having none of their own. It is true, nevertheless, that Sir Lepel, desiring to leave everything in good order for his successor, will make a tolerably extensive tour in the coming months. He will retire probably in April, though an earlier date is not impossible. Sir Lepel's name has been pretty freely mentioned by London correspondents in connection with the Under-Secretaryship at Dublin Castle, but we believe that industrious letter writers have shown far greater interest in his appointment to that not very enviable office than he has himself done, and that at no time could he be said to have expectations, still less desires, in regard to it. His ambitions, it has long been known, are in quite another direction, notwithstanding that the road to a Colonial Governorship has before now lain through Dublin Castle. He has shown the strength of his political convictions by allying himself with what, if we can credit that staunch Liberal Unionist Mr. Dicey, is neither a prospering nor a promising cause. But he was always a Liberal and he was always a Unionist, and as one and one added together can only make two, so out of these two aspects of a political personality only a Liberal Unionist can be made. He will no more sink his Unionism, to please the Liberals, than he will sink his Liberalism to please the Conservatives, and hence he has elected to take his place in a group which is in danger of Parliamentary extinction at the next general election. Daniel Deronda's devotion to failing causes was not more chivalrous than that of Sir Lepel Griffin, who is willing to fight in a retreating battle in an army which seems doomed to disbandment on the night of that last battle. In the face of this who shall say that our Anglo-Indian politicians are less scrupulous than the party hacks at home? For him, perhaps, Mr. Goldwin Smith meant to say a good word when in his recent article on the Peelites he wrote that in the future annals of history "the set of men, who at a great crisis of national peril have set the tyrannical dictation of faction and its leaders at defiance, and in the midst of a shameful scene of egotism, cowardice, and servility, have firmly stood by the country, are not likely to be pilloried as 'a public nuisance.'"

SIR JOSEPH WEST RIDGEWAY'S appointment to the Under-Secretaryship at Dublin Castle has been spoken of as one that will not in any case be of long duration. This, we believe, by no means signifies that it will be dependent upon the continuance of the present regime in Dublin or of the present Government in office. We hear from London that the appointment is only temporary, and that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway is to fill it on the understanding that when Sir Edward Bradford is removed from the Political Secretaryship at the India Office to a seat on the Secretary of State's Council the present Under-Secretary for Ireland is to succeed him.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., resumed charge of his office as a member of the Bombay Government yesterday.

THE privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. A. Dalzell, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been commuted to leave on medical certificate for nine months.

MR. J. A. BAINS, C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Namkot, during the absence of Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E.

THE following appointments have been made in the Forest Department during the absence of Mr. F. R. Desai:—Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. W. A. Talbot, and Mr. H. W. Keys to act as Deputy Conservators in the second, third and fourth grades respectively, and Mr. R. P. Ryan and Mr. W. G. Clabby to act as Assistant Conservators in the first and third grade respectively. Mr. A. Stewart has been appointed to do duty as Deputy Conservator in Sind.

THE following appointments in the Public Works Department have been made during the absence of Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., on privilege leave:—Mr. J. E. Whiting, M. A., to act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Superintending Engineer, Central Divison, Mr. J. C. Pottinger as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and Khan Saheb Pestonjee Hormusjee Patack as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.

THERE has been a sudden accession to the mortality from cholera in Bombay, the number of deaths registered during the week ending the 25th inst. being 14, against a mean of two only in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years. The increase seems to have occurred at Tadwadi, where six fatal cases occurred, the mortality in the other divisions of the town being as follows:—Mandvi, 2; Oomerkhadi, 1; Chowpatty, 2; and the [illegible] Division, 2. One death is unaccounted for as regards locality. The distribution of the disease according to races and castes was as follows:—Hindoos, 7; Mussulman, 1; Native Christians, 4; Europeans, 1; and Negro Africans, 1. The general death rate, 25·05, is higher than in the corresponding week of last year, when it was 24·16, and somewhat lower than the mean of the preceding five years, which was 26·90.

THE Hon'ble D. M. Barbour will not join the Viceroy's Council until the end of March.

MR. A. P. HOWELL, of the Central Provinces Commission, returns to his appointment next month. His return to India at all has been hitherto looked on as doubtful.

THE postponement of the Viceroy's departure from Simla will not affect the closing of the offices there. They begin moving on Saturday next for Calcutta, where they re-open on November 14th.

WITH the object of opening through communication at the beginning of the New Year the Marmagoa Railway Company are pushing on actively the remaining portion of the tunnels which are are still incomplete.

JUBBULPORE has narrowly escaped the loss of her Civil Surgeon, Dr. Franklin having missed his steamer at Brindisi. He just contrived to save his appointment, thanks to the speed of the Victoria. "The moral," remarks an up-country paper, "is that one must not sacrifice to the graces by trying to get shaved at Bologna, when the mail express halts for refreshment on its way to the sea."

THE railway is still eight miles from Jhansi, but it is expected that the engine whistle will be heard there by the beginning of next month. Forty miles of rail are laid out from Bhopal and twenty from Manickpur, while directly the rails reach Jhansi from Cawnpore they will be pushed on to the Betwa River to carry down the girders for the bridge. Mr. Bayly is expected early next month to take their erection in hand, as well as those for the other bridge over the Betwa on the Jhansi-Bhopal section. This latter section is expected to be completed by the end of next year. Mr. Glover, the contractor, arrives in December.

THE Civil and Military population of Jhansi is growing so rapidly that the question of house rent and accommodation is becoming almost as pressing as in Bombay. The natives are disinclined, to build owing to the way in which householders were treated when Morar was given up. "Surely," writes a correspondent, "Government might have arranged with Scindia to take over their houses for a small amount of compensation. It must be somewhat annoying for those who own property in Morar to know that their houses are being occupied, and that when they write for rent the occupant quietly removes into the next vacant building. For the Government of India to have awarded compensation might perhaps have created a dangerous precedent; but they might have obtained that compensation for owners by the course I have indicated above. It is bad policy to shake the confidence of the people of India in our rule: loss by compensation is better than loss by discontent."

MR. O'MEARA arrived at Rawal Pindi from Kabul on the 22nd. He successfully treated the Amir, and was decorated with the Amir's Medal of Honor and well received throughout. He reports the Amir to be most energetic in his general administration, being engaged all day, and sometimes well into the night, hearing cases and dispensing justice. The Amir, he says, is in robust health.

LATEST advice from Kabul speak of the Ghilzai rebellion being really at an end, and this would not seem too sanguine a view to take. The Amir considers his position so strong that he publishes frequent bulletins regarding the state of the country, and does not shrink even from references to Ayub Khan's escape. He of course notifies that Ayub failed to cross the frontier and is a fugitive in the desert.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN AND THE NIZAM.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Queen has sent the following special telegram to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with reference to the munificent offer recently conveyed to her Majesty through the Viceroy :—

"I warmly appreciate this fresh proof of your Highness' friendship for the British Crown which is fully reciprocated."

INQUEST ON A DYNAMITER.

A Coroner's inquest was held in London yesterday on the body of a man who is supposed to be a dynamiter. The Police gave evidence showing that the deceased was connected with the Clan-na-Gael, the chiefs of which, Miller and Melville, lived in London ; they also stated that at the time of the Queen's Jubilee the deceased in company with Melville paid a visit to the House of Commons, where Mr. Joseph Nolan, Member for North Louth, did the honours to the two visitors by showing them over the House.

The jury returned a verdict of "died from bronchitis."

Though known to the Police by sight, there is some uncertainty as to the name of the deceased.

DEATH OF SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.

SENTENCE ON MR. WILFRED BLUNT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

ATTACK ON WADYHALFA.

CAIRO, Oct. 27.

A body of 800 Dervishes effected an entrance into Wadyhalfa, but were repulsed, and being hotly pursued, sustained heavy loss.

Two thousand Dervishes are stated to be at Gemali.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Brigadier Nur Mahomed, one of Ayub's followers, who was taken prisoner after the skirmish on the Persian border, have been hanged publicly at Herat.

The Boundary Commission escort passed through Kandahar on the 22nd. All is well. Cholera is reported to have ceased at Kandahar.

It has been ascertained beyond all doubt that Ayub is still hiding in Eastern Persia, though the exact spot is uncertain.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief left Rurky for Hurdwar on Wednesday, having previously inspected the Sapper establishments, where he saw pontooning and field telegraphy at work, and paid a visit to the Thomason College.

By a slight change in the programme his Excellency leaves Pandi on the 1st proximo and reaches Sibi on the 4th and Killa Abdulla the same evening.

THE HYDERABAD PROPERTY DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 27.

Justice Moulvi Ekbalalli delivered a lengthy and learned judgment in the case of Nanabhayee *vs.* Bhugwandass and Gulabdass, the well-known bankers of Hyderabad. The plaintiff claimed as the adopted son of Kishudass, paternal uncle of the defendants, the whole of the family estate valued at forty lacs of rupees, alleging that the same was the self-acquired property of Kishudass.

Mr. George Taylor, of Bombay High Court, represented the plaintiff ; and Mr. Sabapathi Iyah, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Krishna Iyangar, Solicitor, Madras High Court, appeared for the defendants.

The judgment is important, as it decides that a judgment of a British Court if not obtained by fraud operates as a bar to a suit here, involving the same issue for consideration in a suit the defendants had brought against the present plaintiff in the Sub-Judge's Court, Agra, to recover certain jewels belonging to Dewalibayee, widow of Kishudass, which the plaintiff had taken after her death at Matra. An issue had been raised, whether Dewalibayee adopted Nanahbayee, and the Judge had decided in 1874 that Dewalibayee did not adopt Nanabhayee in 1882.

Nanabhayee filed a suit in the Sub-Judge's Court, Agra, to set aside the said decree on the ground of fraud. The suit was dismissed and the case was taken in appeal before the Allahabad High Court, which upheld the said decision. The same litigation was renewed. Here by this suit the learned Judge in dismissing the case with costs has held that the decree of the Agra Court, dated 1874, was not obtained by fraud, hence this suit is barred by *res judicata* that the plaintiff was never adopted by Dewalibayee, and that the plaint property is joint ancestral property.

The judgment has given universal satisfaction, as justice is done thereby to none of the plaintiffs. Witnesses state that his adoption took place as alleged at Hyderabad, but on the contrary they say Nanabhayee had not come here during Dewalibayee's life time. The defendant deserves sympathy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannan, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 21st instant, arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

ADEN, Oct. 26.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay on the 20th instant, arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite from Hongkong left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43 15-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 26.

10 p.m.	78·5

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·3

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain R. H. Daniell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed to be Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard, vice Major W. Mayne.

The Commander-in-Chief during his stay at Saharunpore, on Monday, paid a visit to the Remount Depot and looked over Mr. Rogers's fodder pressing machinery.

Leave out of India on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones, S.C., Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, and Major B. G. Humphry, S.C., second in command, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year.

Extension of leave has been granted to Lieutenant C. A. Kemball, S.C., for six months, on medical certificate, and to Major F. H. Forjett, S.C., for twenty-one days on private affairs.

Lieutenant Harry Lawrence Gordon, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Surgeon A. Hosie has been brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay Command.

Captain W. B. Ferris has resumed charge of his duties as Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr. J. J. Heaton has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Judicial, and Educational Departments and Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions 4th Gurkhas will move into a standing camp at Madhopur for the ensuing winter months.

The following officers passed the Higher Standard Persian Examination on the 3rd instant :—Captains J. F. Manifold, R.A. ; H. R Donne, Norfolk Regiment ; and G. M. Porter, R.E. ; and Lieutenants F. C. D. Amesbury, 3rd Bengal Infantry ; W. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; J. W. C. Hutchinson, 6th Punjab Infantry ; and L. S. Newmarch, Political Department.

The question of forming a Cadet Corps in Madras has again been mooted, and this time with no lack of energy on the part of the Colonel Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards. Colonel McMullin has circulated a letter on the subject to all the Principals of the local Colleges and Schools, asking them to give it as much publicity as possible. The feelings of the Members of the Corps have also been ascertained, and Government will next be addressed on the subject.

Captain Beaufort, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, vice Captain C. P. Triscott, on leave.

Lieutenant E. A. Campbell, R.A., proceeds from Campbellpore to Bangalore to join 1-4, R.A.

Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment, and proceeds home accordingly.

Captains W. M. Ellis and A. L. Mein, R.E., on return from furlough, have been posted to the Fort William and Saugor Divisions, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, G.L.I., on return from furlough, is posted to Jullundur for duty.

Captain H. C. Wylly, Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Darjeeling Depot, vice Captain F. J. Gavin, whose tenure of the appointment expires on the 30th instant.

The following appointments have been made :—25th Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, to officiate as Second-in-Command, consequent on Colonel A. J. C. Birch's return from furlough. 32nd Pioneers : Lieutenant H. R. Brander to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. DeBrath vacated on promotion ; and Lieutenant J. J. Digan to be Quartermaster. 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry : Captain C. H. Westmorland, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander. 20th Punjab Infantry : Captain W. O. Harris, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Major G. M. D. Hill, who retires from the 1st November 1887.

At a district court martial recently held in Bombay, Sergeant Wm. Bush, of the 2nd E. Yorkshire regiment, was charged with failing to appear At the place of parade, in that, on the 9th October 1887, he absented himself from parade when duly warned for guard on the place of parade by his Commanding Officer. The prisoner was found guilty of the offence and sentenced by the court to be reduced to the rank of corporal. This sentence has been confirmed by the Acting Brigadier General, commanding the district.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the article on Archæological Exploration in Western India, allow me to second your correspondent's assertion that a private individual, Mr. Walsh, together with one or two others, were the means of unearthing the new cave at Elephanta, a discovery which may lead to further investigation. It is well known what difficulties we found in getting Government to make a further grant, and it was not till some private means had been expended that the Government saw their way to make a grant of Rs. 500 for the purpose.

Not only was Dr. Burgess against the proposal—as he probably knew it would outdate his book, but the Government could only allow the money, Rs. 500, to be expended through Government hands, in which it is generally believed it did not go as far as it would have done in private hands.

It is also well known that, however, apparent the resignation of Mr. Walsh, the late custodian may appear to be, he was placed in such a position that there was no other alternative.

The Government have lost the services of one of the best men for the post, one who was both courteous, willing, and well read in the history of the caves ; simply from the overbearing conduct of the officials who, by virtue of their position, think they can override all private effort after knowledge and investigation of the truth. It would be an advantage if Government were ready to encourage private enterprize in the investigation of Archæological remains to a larger extent than at present, providing the results were placed in Government hands and a guarantee and statement of money expended were made to Government.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 27. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to make a self-correction. I feel that the words "behind the back of the Corporation" are liable to a construction that I by no means intended, and I wish to correct them to my real meaning, which was "without the knowledge of the Corporation." I by no means desired or desire to impute bad faith.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 27. H. O. SELBY.

The operations of the Anakapalle Municipality would, judging from the remarks made by the Chairman, appear to be carried on on a very limited scale. In his report for 1886-87, that functionary remarks as follows :—"This Municipality is, it is necessary to add, an exceedingly poor institution. It collects with great difficulty a small revenue of about Rs. 9,000, which is hardly sufficient to meet punctually even the establishment charges The demands on this limited income are, on the other hand, heavy and various. Education, public works, hospitals, vaccination, conservancy, and a host of others, are all the objects on which some portion of the Municipal income is to be necessarily spent. the result not infrequently being that none of these are satisfactorily attended to for want of funds." This latter assertion of the Chairman's is one which no one would feel disposed to dispute, in the light of his former statement, that the small revenue derived "is hardly sufficient to meet punctually even the establishment charges" ; for, such being the case, the chance of any of the revenue falling to the share of the "host of other objects" on which it should be spent must be very remote. Let us hope, however, that there are better days in store for Anakapalle. In one respect, at any rate, this Municipality has the advantage of some of its bigger brethren, for, at the expiration of the year under notice, it had no liabilities, but, on the contrary, assets in the shape of a cash balance of Rs. 329, with premises of the value of Rs. 4,000.

General Dennehy, a contemporary asserts, owed his C. I. E. to the direct interposition of the Queen with the Secretary of State for India, her Majesty having been moved thereto by the Duke of Connaught, once the General's guest The remaining link in the business may be left to surmise. No wonder the telegraph substituted "Donnelly" for Dennehy in announcing the decoration ; there was no record of any special service to this country to illumine the way to a more obvious recognition of the gallant General's identity.

SCENE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

[BY AN EYE-WITNESS.]

If there is one thing more than another upon which a Bombay audience may justly pride itself, it is the strict propriety and well-regulated orderliness—one might almost say, the extreme solemnity and gravity—of its behaviour. If, however, we are to have a repetition of such unrehearsed exhibitions as that which enlivened the proceedings at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening—an exhibition which would have done credit to the unruly gods in the upper gallery of a three-penny theatre—the Bombay audience will stand in some danger of losing its reputation. The play which was being performed was the well-known comedy "Struck Oil," which, since its first production soon after the American Civil War, upon which the story is based, has kept many thousand people in good humour. While Deacon Skinner, in the person of a quondam amateur not unknown in Poona, was using his oily eloquence to persuade simple John Stockel, the Dutch shoemaker, to take his place in the ranks of the Federal Army, offering him as a reward a sterile farm that had never yielded any profit ; and while the honest Dutchman was succumbing to the blandishments of the designing deacon, attention was distracted by the sound of heavy tramping on the boarded floor at the back of the theatre. The audience had not long to remain without knowing the cause of this indecorous proceeding, so unusual in a Bombay theatre, where we generally manage things better than they do, say, at Murree. Four young men, evidently strangers to Bombay and its ways, came rushing into the theatre in the most unceremonious manner, disappearing, however, as suddenly as they had entered at the side door on the right of the stage. Eccentric as the conduct of these festive young gentlemen had hitherto been, it was only the prelude to a more aggravated exhibition of ultra-hilarity, which eventually embroiled them in serious trouble and sent them home with souvenirs of their visit to the Gaiety Theatre in the shape of broken noses and swollen face.

Rumour has it that the too merry quartet are sons of Mars attached to a British regiment not of Bombay. However that may be, there is less doubt that occasionally they enlist under the banner of Jolly Bacchus. Afflicted with a thirst which a grilling October induces, they had evidently sought relief in the cup that cheers. Unluckily, the cup not only cheered, but established a degree of inebriation, which, while being pleasant, was not without an element of danger to themselves. The Bacchanalian four had no sooner passed out at the side door than they sought access to the boxes above, bringing their feet heavily down so that the whole gallery seemed to shake at each step. Arrived upstairs the first objects to attract their attention were Three Graces who occupied one of the side boxes. These ladies were members of Mr. Stanley's Company, and the cast being complete without them now they took the part of spectators instead of performers. The jolly quartet made straight for these ladies, but finding that they were not welcomed, took possession of one of the adjoining boxes, where they behaved in a manner that clearly showed that they had gone beyond the stage of knowing what is due both to themselves and their neighbours. Nemesis, however, soon overtook them, as will be seen further on. They gave annoyance to the fair occupants of the adjoining box by addressing impertinent remarks to them ; and when they found that their attentions were not accepted in the spirit they were proffered they cracked rude jokes at their expense. It now seemed to occur to them, that it would be very good fun if they stole some of the pleasures of the seductive weed, and lighting their cheroots puffed the smoke into the faces of their pretty neighbours and dropped the ashes on the heads of the people in the stalls below.

Tiring of their present position and perhaps being abashed by the frowns of the onlookers, the unruly four scampered away to another box, immediately over the orchestra, where they remained comparatively quiet for a few minutes, the singing of Miss Amy Childs having apparently some effect in restraining them from committing further indiscretions. The demon of mischief, which seemed to have taken possession of them, had not, however, been exorcised, and the eruption broke out afresh in a more malignant form. Hitherto their eccentricities had been comparatively harmless, and the audience was perhaps not inclined to take too severe a view of their foibles. But they had evidently taken rather too copious libations of something stronger than tea, and were now rapidly advancing to that stage of inebriation where they cease to be amusing and begin to be querulous. They shot down fans upon the gentlemen of the orchestra, again smoked cigars and attempted to give an appearance of contrition to the people below by dropping ashes on their heads, and whiled away the interval between the first and second acts by singing snatches of songs and choruses to the accompaniment of the tramp of feet. The audience good-naturedly tolerated these antics, but when they began to indulge in personalities some, at any rate, of those present were inclined to resent their conduct. One of those, at whose expense the quartet was making most merry, was a strong, muscular and athletic young officer of one of her Majesty's ships at present in the harbour. This gentlemen, who occupied one of the stage boxes, is possessed of considerable histrionic ability and has frequently assisted the company by taking difficult parts.

When, as happened a few minutes afterwards, the noisy four came trooping downstairs, the naval officer remonstrated with them on their behaviour, and told them that their conduct had been disgraceful throughout the evening. This was the signal for a very sanguinary battle. One of the party had still some glimmering of reason, but the other three, who had cultivated a deeper acquaintance with the "rosy god," immediately set upon the officer, going for him viciously with clenched fists. The latter however was on the alert, and planting his fist between the eyes of one of his assailants caused him to see ten thousand lights, while he sent another of them sprawling across the road. By this time there had been a rush from the theatre, and as the rowdy young gentlemen attacked everybody in the most promiscuous manner there was an unpleasant scrimmage. Among the audience were a number of Jack Tars, some of whom joined eagerly in the fray, though they found it somewhat difficult to distinguish friend from foe. A good deal of blood was shed on both sides. The gallant officer who had given advice gratis unfortunately did not escape, and had his nose broken. One of his assailants, it appears, jumped on his back and pinned his arms behind him, while a cowardly blow was dealt him on the nose by another of the party. The four young bacchanalians did not escape till they had received a sound thrashing, and it is probable that some of them will not be able to appear in public for some time to come, and that sundry surgical operations will have to be performed on their noses and faces. A European constable was on duty in the theatre, but he was a picture of helplessness. When asked why he did not interfere more actively to prevent bloodshed, his only reply was that the combatants were officers, who presumably must not be "run in."

SPECTACLES, Pebble, accurately cut for all sights. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE LATE SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE.

A telegram from London of yesterday's date announces the death of Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., who was Governor of Bombay from 7th May 1872 to the 30th April 1877.

Sir Philip was born in 1811, and had therefore, in longevity, gone beyond the Scriptural limit of "three score years and ten." He was the eldest son of the late Edmond Wodehouse, Esq., of Norfolk, and in May 1828 entered the Ceylon Civil Service as a writer. He was promoted to the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1833, in which year he married the eldest daughter of Mr. F. J. Templer, of Ceylon. Ever since her death in 1866, Sir Philip had remained a widower. In 1840, he was appointed District Judge of Candy, and three years later, was appointed Government Agent for the Western Provinces. He was appointed Superintendent of Honduras in 1851, and Governor of British Guiana three years subsequently. In 1858 he was employed on a special mission to Venezuela. He was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner in South Africa in 1861, and had a Knighthood conferred upon him in the following year. Resigning the last named offices in 1870, he remained at home till March 1872, in which month he was appointed Governor of Bombay. He did not, however, assume charge of the Governorship till the 7th May following in succession to the late Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. His chief coadjutors in the Government of the Presidency were :—Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, Commander-in-Chief; the late Hon. James Gibbs, Senior Member of Council ; and at later periods the Hon. Henry P. St. George Tucker and the Hon. Alexander Rogers as members of Council. The Hon. A. R. Scoble, at present Legal member of the Supreme Legislative Council, was under Sir Philip Wodehouse the Legal member of the Bombay Legislative Council in his capacity as Advocate-General at Bombay ; and the other members of the Legislative Council at the time were the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Colonel W. C. Anderson, Mr. J. K. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, Mr. Gunputrao Tatia Saheb Putwardhun, Sir (then the Hon.) Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I. ; the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, second Baronet ; and the late Mr. Narayen Wasudeo. Mr. W. Lee-Warner was Sir Philip Wodehouse's Private Secretary during the greater part of his term of office.

On a calm review of Sir Philip Wodehouse's administration at its close, the general impression seem to be that, although he made mistakes as Governor of Bombay, he had done his best to redeem them by his undeviating honesty, his unstinted hospitality, his thorough English character, and more than all by his able administration of the Famine which had been devastating the country during the latter part of his Governorship. He fought hard to compel the Government of India to open to this Presidency that way of communication with Upper India which the jealousy of Calcutta had up to that time kept closed. The conception and elaboration of the Famine policy pursued in the Bombay Presidency, and its being efficiently worked out in such a way as to relieve distress without losing sight of the principle that Government had no money of its own and could not afford to be liberal in spending other people's money, were wholly the work of Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues, and of General Kennedy, the Special Commissioner, and the Officers of the Bombay Services employed under him. Sir Philip greatly added to his reputation for administrative ability by his treatment of the Famine difficulty. But his popularity among Anglo-Indians was mainly due to the simplicity and manliness of his character ; and his distinguished hospitality. The calls on his purse for the entertainment of Royal, viceregal, and other eminent personages passing through this city had been almost incessant ; and he made the Government House at Parel the pleasantest place of resort in Bombay. None of his predecessors could be said to have excelled him in impartial disregard for any considerations except those relating to the public interests. It was generally thought that he shewed considerable indecision in adopting strong measures for the suppression of the riots which broke out between the Parsees and the Mahomedans in February 1874. It appeared that Sir Philip hesitated to use force and call in the troops, because, guided by the advice of others, he believed that the disturbances were unimportant, and that it would be a mistake of policy to employ the troops unnecessarily. Presiding at a convocation of the Bombay University on the 17th February 1874, Sir Philip Wodehouse took the opportunity of announcing the steps taken by his Government in regard to the riots. "Being fully aware," he said, "that the festival termed the Mohurrum is close at hand, the Government is sensible that it cannot possibly expect the police to sustain for many days together their prolonged exertions, and to alone preserve the public peace We feel we must support them ; and therefore, after full consideration, it was determined that upon this occasion—I say on this occasion distinctly—the processions usual in the Mohurrum festival are not to take place. I hope and trust that we shall have, as we have a right to expect, the assistance of all honest and good men, of all classes, to put an end to these disturbances. But we do not trust to the efforts of independent people outside. We yesterday decided that troops must be sent for in such numbers that further attempts at violence will be put an end to. I feel there may be some here who will say that this is not the proper place for such observations as I have addressed to you, but if such be your opinion, I must beg your forgiveness. My object has been to satisfy the people of this country, here in the presence of the leading members of every class of society, that the Government was fully alive to its duty of protecting life and property while fully commiserating with those who have suffered, and was prepared to do its utmost during these disturbances." The Mohurrum processions of 1874 were accordingly stopped ; and no further disturbances took place. In the autumn of the same year, the important political question of the deposition of Mulharrao Gaekwar came up for settlement. It appeared from the published correspondence that Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government advocated from the beginning the sensible plan of taking away the sovereignty from a prince who had shewn his utter inability to reign. In the following year Sir Philip showed great independence and firmness of character by insisting on a reduction of the revised assessments in the Deccan, which enquiries made subsequently had proved to have been the fruitful cause of much misery and discontent among the agricultural population. In 1876 again, Sir Philip had the foresight to take measures of precaution against the Famine ; and by vigorously fighting with the Government of India, to ensure the beneficial expenditure on useful public works of the money to be devoted to the relief of distress, he succeeded in mastering to a certain degree the Famine in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Philip took a warm interest in the development of Municipal institutions; and in a resolute way upheld their interests of this presidency with regard to the construction of the Western Rajputana Railway. In the matter of the Port Trust, he laboured to protect the pockets of the merchants and the general population of Bombay and to avoid increasing the burdens placed upon the trade of this port. He was made a G.G.S.I. (extra) in 1876.

Sir Philip Wodehouse was present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 as a guest of the Viceroy, Lord Lytton. At a banquet given in Sir Philip's honour, Lord Lytton, in proposing the health of the Governor of Bombay, remarked there were few men who had rendered to the State services more varied or more continuous than those of Sir Philip. His government of that great and important colony, the Cape, was so vigorous and marked by such conspicuous ability, that the Government of the Queen (his Lordship said) gladly and successfully secured the continuance of his services in a still wider and more conspicuous field for administrative ability. Lord Lytton took occasion to relieve a personal feeling by expressing to Sir Philip his sincere and cordial thanks for the considerate and valuable cooperation with which, ever since his arrival in India, he had been honoured by his Excellency ; and he said he fulfilled a public duty in congratulating Sir Philip upon the vigorous and sagacious measures he had taken to mitigate the sad and sudden calamity which afflicted the Presidency of Bombay. The services of the Government of Bombay were services (Lord Lytton added) which commanded the grateful acknowledgment of the Government of India ; and they were services which fitly and worthily crowned a long and eminent career. Sir Philip, in acknowledging the honour done him by the Viceroy, called himself the father of the whole Civil Service in India and all the British possessions as well ; for he said he was a writer who landed in India in 1829. With determination he put himself forward as the representative and defender of the English interest in India, remarking :—"We ourselves being present here as their (of the great, able, and good man by whom this empire had been created and consolidated) representatives is, I consider, very much in harmony with all the past traditions of those who have gone before us. We are few in number—necessarily so—for we could not avoid that, and the display we can make falls very far short of what we see by the Native Princes around. But nevertheless we do, and I believe we shall, govern the country. We must govern the country ; that is my firm conviction ; and in doing so, we shall do it, I believe, wisely and beneficently." A few days prior to his departure from Bombay on the 30th April 1877, Sir Philip Wodehouse was entertained at a dinner given in his honour by the Byculla Club. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs occupied the chair, supported on his right by Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon. Mr. Rogers ; and on the left by Sir Richard Temple (Sir Philip's successor who had hurried up to Bombay to be present at the dinner,) Sir Reginald Macdonald, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir Michael Westropp, and Sir Charles Sargent. Over 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Gibbs, in proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt on the administrative abilities of Sir Philip, and bore his testimony to the fact that, on all occasions, he had given the most patient consideration to every matter that came before him, and that in arriving at his conclusions, had always been guided by that manly straightforward earnestness of purpose, that more than ordinary detestation of jobbery or favouritism, and that sincere desire to do justice to all, which had been the prominent points of his character during the whole of his official career. Sir Philip Wodehouse, in his reply, made references to the Municipal institutions of Bombay which have a special interest at present. "The next great advantage which Bombay possessed," he said, "is its Municipal institutions. It was my lot, when I arrived here, to find that the Government was about to undertake the revision of the constitution of the Municipality. I personally took some trouble in the matter, as I was determined to do all I could to ensure the various interests of this city being fairly represented. I do not think any one here could say justly that the Bombay Municipal Act has not worked most successfully. It was worked more smoothly and advantageously than the majority of us could have expected. Large questions have been ably discussed in the Corporation. No ill-feeling has been exhibited. Public feeling has been predominant. Upon the whole, therefore, I may say that it was wise policy to give freedom to the Bombay Municipality, and I hope your Municipal institutions will long retain their present character." Sir Michael Westropp, who proposed the toast of the guests, took occasion to acknowledge the support which the Judges of the High Court had received from Sir Philip Wodehouse in their endeavours to place the judicial institutions of the presidency on a satisfactory basis, especially in improving the condition of the establishments of the Mofussil Courts, and rendering the previously underpaid inferior officers of those Courts less open to temptation. On the 30th April 1877, a large number of leading European and native gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Bunder to bid good bye to Sir Philip Wodehouse, who than retired, making over the reins of the Bombay Government to Sir Richard Temple.

THE PINJRAPOLE LAND IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation devoted at their meeting yesterday the greater part of another afternoon to a discussion of the question of the purchase of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas's land at Pinjrapole, at the rate of nearly Rs. 100 per square yard. The meeting had before it a motion by Mr. Kabraji, stating that the price paid by the Town Council for the land was excessive and not commensurate with the improvement sought to be effected by the purchase, and expressing the opinion that in future, when proposals made for street improvement involved a heavy outlay, it would be better to submit them to the Corporation before they were finally sanctioned by the Town Council. To this resolution an amendment was proposed by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar simply recording the papers relating to the question. When the debate was resumed yesterday, Captain Selby proposed another amendment—that the Corporation, although not altogether satisfied about the wisdom of the purchase of the land at the price that had to be paid for it, yet recognising that the Town Council had acted in good faith and to the best of their ability, did not desire to proceed further in the matter, and accordingly recorded the papers. The Acting Commissioner deplored that three afternoons should have been wasted on a fruitless discussion of the subject, and pointed out that the improvement had been sanctioned by the Town Council, not with a light, as was supposed by some of the Corporators, but after they had carefully considered the subject at four successive meetings. Sir Frank Souter agreed with the Commissioner as to the necessity of the improvement and said that, if anything, the Town Council deserved the cordial thanks of the Corporation for having sanctioned it. He maintained, that the passing of Mr. Kabraji's motion would amount to a vote of censure on the Town Council. Colonel Portman was in agreement with the views expressed by Sir Frank Souter on the purchase. On the other hand Mr. Dinanath Khote, and Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia condemned the action of the Town Council. Mr. Kabraji, replying on the debate, emphatically repudiated any intention of bringing forward a vote of censure or want of confidence in the Town Council. On a division, Mr. Javerilal's amendment was carried by a large majority.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain M. de Horne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For Brindisi.

Lieut-Col E A Bruce
Major Mosley Mayne
Mr C E Crawley
Mr S A Emam

For London.

Miss Warburton
Miss Crittall and a child
Mr and Mrs Thomas & child
Mr Berry
Mr G Williams
Mr Reynolds
Mr Charles

For Venice.—Mr H Treeman.

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s.s. Bokhara, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on 4th Nov. :—

For London.—Col and Mrs Williamson and 2 children, Capt, Mrs Bird and 3 children, Master Gough, Mrs Luard, Capt Woodward.

For Brindisi.—Major A G Begbie.

The s. s. Victoria, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on 11th November :—

For London.—Mr G E Guyles, Miss Fuller, Mrs J F Finlay, Mr A Smith, Hon J B Peile, Mrs Lance, Mrs Walter Lawrence, Major W C Madden, Mr G Hart, Miss Hart, Mr Furneaux, Mrs Ashburt, Miss Greenfield, Mr J Tower, Mrs and Miss Montsith Mr Carver, Col and Mrs Makins, Mrs and Miss Gowenlock, Mr Wykes, Mrs L G Tait and sister, Mr G Kennedes, Mr W S Kennedy, The Earl of Eglinton, Mr J Walter, Two Misses MacAndrew Mr MacAndrew, Mr J P Ma teneu, Miss A M Phillips, Mr F A Hudson, Mrs Barry and child, Mrs Rundle, Mr G C Walker.

For Brindisi.—Mr H Maude, Col Cummins, and Maj A W Baird, RE.

For Naples.—Mr and Mrs Williams, Col W Jeffreys.

For Suez.—Mr Greewood.

The s. s. Hydaspes, Captain E. Crew, sailing on 18th November :—

For London.—Mr and Mrs G Bellott, Mrs Lawrence and infant.

For Brindisi.—Mr A J Bridge.

For Venice.—Mr J C Vertennes.

The s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on 25th November :—

For Venice.—Sir and Lady A Lyall.

The s.s. Verona, Capt. Speck, sailing on 2nd Dec. :—

For London.—Mr John Taylor.

For Brindisi.—Col Bendon and child.

The s. s. Coromandel, sailing on the 9th Dec. :—

For Marseilles.—Mr T Norman.

For London.—Mr and Mrs E E Shelbourne.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed on Friday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. Jackson, Rev and Mrs. Baynham and Mrs. Slater and two infants.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and Podophyllin, a gentle laxative curing sluggishness of the Liver. Rs. 1-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were present :—Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Col. Portman, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

A memorandum was considered pro.

A DISCUSSION ON THE WATER RATE.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner asked the Council's sanction to charge annas 4 per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the bungalows occupied by Mr. Yorke Smith, Ridge Road ; Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Winter Road ; Mr. J. M'Leod Campbell, Dadi Sett Hill ; Mr. Dadi Maneckji Limji, Pedder Road ; Sir A. Sassoon, "Sans Souci," Victoria Road ; and Mr. Ardasir Hormusji Wadia, Lowji Castle, Parel.

It was proposed to levy the water rates from the bungalows named above, on the lines laid down in the following proposition :—"The Town Council consider that there should be no extra charge on account of water consumed in ornamental gardens in the compounds of properties in excess of the amount of water rate already levied on the rateable value of such properties ; unless the value of the water, consumed for both domestic and garden purposes, amounts, at four annas per 1,000 gallons, to more than 50 per cent. in excess of the sum already payable on the rateable value of the property. Where the value of water, consumed for both domestic and garden purposes, amounts, at four annas per 1,000 gallons, to more than 50 per cent. in excess of the sum payable on the rateable value of the property, a charge of four annas per 1,000 gallons may be made with the sanction of the Town Council under section 90 of the Act, for the whole of the water consumed, in place of the water rate on the rateable value of the property. In the case of market gardens, and gardens, the produce of which is sold, the charge for water is to be at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. Meters in the above cases are to be fixed and maintained by the Municipality The proposition is to have effect for one year only for the present. The proposition was moved by Sir Henry Morland.

In discussing the above proposal, Mr. Khote said that if a bungalow had many inmates, according to the principle sought to be enforced, the higher rate would be levied, whether the consumption of water over a certain percentage was on account of garden or domestic purposes.

Rao Saheb Mundlik said that nearly half of the water coming to Bombay was put down to waste, street watering and supply to charitable and religious institutions. The question was whether those who consumed water should be made to pay, not only for the quantity they consumed, but also for all the water that ran to waste, or was given away in charity by the Municipality. They should inquire how it was that after the Municipality had sanctioned grants of thousands of rupees for the prevention of waste of water, nearly a fourth of the total was still put down to the account of waste. He knew of cities in Upper India which were known for their salubrity, because they contained gardens of immense extent. (Hear, hear.) It was, of course, the duty of the Municipality to look to their revenue, but they should also pay heed to considerations of health. He thought gardening ought rather to be encouraged than discouraged in this city.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that, on the face of it, it seemed unfair that persons who used more water than they paid for at the ordinary rate should not be made to pay for the actual quantity consumed by them. But he should like to know how many cases could be found of those who use less water than what they paid for at the ordinary rate, and until that question was brought before the Council, he thought it would be unfair to pass the present resolution. He was, however, agreeable to the proposition that owners of property who used water for purposes of garden cultivation, from which they derived profit, should be made to pay for the quantity they actually consumed.

The Acting Commissioner said there might be individual cases in which more was paid than the amount would come to, if the actual consumption were charged at the ordinary rate. But it must be borne in mind that while some consumers were paying for more than they consumed, there must be many who paid very much less than the cost price of the water, as could be seen from the fact that the total income from this source was not equal to the expenditure.

The Rao Saheb asked what proportion the revenue bore to the expenditure.

The Acting Commissioner replied that the account showed a deficit of Rs. 56,000.

The Rao Saheb asked whether that deficit would justify them in levying the rate at four annas per 1,000 gallons. At that rate, they might, perhaps, get a revenue of two lakhs, that is, a sum considerably in excess of the deficit. But it should be remembered that it was never intended that they should make any profit from the sale of water.

The Chairman remarked, with reference to what had fallen from the Municipal Commissioner about the majority of the people paying less than the cost price for water consumed by them, that the present system of charging for water was defective and unequal, and therefore unjust. The Corporation had wisely kept the water works in their own hands and did not entrust them to any company or association who could only sell water at a profit, with the view of securing to the city the blessings of a pure supply of water, which was one of the first necessaries of life, at cost price, but it was certainly not right that one class of people should be made to pay for the water consumed by them at cost price and the other at below cost price. He was, therefore, strongly in favour of making the water rate equitable and just all round. On what basis this could be done would require much consideration and the subject might be most appropriately discussed when the question of the water-rate came up for consideration in connection with the Budget.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji suggested that the rate should be charged at four annas per 1,000 gallons, if the consumption of water amounted at that rate to more than 100 per cent. in excess of the sum already payable on the rateable value of a property. The resolution would then only apply to gardens like Sans Souci, where a very large quantity of water was consumed.

Dr. Waters thought the margin of 50 per cent. was large enough, and the motion of Sir Henry Morland did allow a certain amount of landscape gardening.

Col. Merewether said that a great number of people were paying very much less than their due, while a certain number of consumers were paying three times as much. The proposition before them, which the speaker seconded, was an attempt at something equitable, and, therefore, it was most deserving of support.

Mr. Khote observed that, in the first place, it was very difficult to know what the cost price of their water was.

Mr. Javerilal proposed an amendment that "100 per cent." should be substituted for "50 per cent" in the proposition moved by Sir Henry Morland.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Cowasji.

Sir H. Morland said all he wished to say was that it was thought desirable to fix a certain percentage, and he thought that 50 per cent. was an ample one.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried by 6 to 5.

THE SALE OF LAND AT PINJRAPOLE.

Rao Saheb Mundlik drew attention to the report published in this paper of the proceedings of a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday, the 20th instant. Dr. Waters was one of the speakers who took part in the discussion on the purchase of Mr. Mulji's land at Pinjrapole. Dr. Waters was reported to have said that he disapproved of the terms used by Mr. Kabraji, such as swindle and exorbitant. It appeared, the Rao Saheb said, that the word "swindle" was never used, and he thought it right to call attention to the error, which affected the Town Council to some extent.

Mr. Banaji and Dr. Cowasji agreed that the word "swindle" had never been used by Mr. Kabraji or any one else.

The matter then dropped.

MORTALITY IN CAMATHEEPOORA.

The following report on the mortality in Camatheepoora was submitted to the meeting :—

In accordance with a resolution recently adopted at the instance of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Health Officer submitted a report with reference to the cause of the excessive mortality in Kamathipura, compared with that of some other districts of the city. The following are extracts from the report which applied especially to the mortality in 1886 :—

The chief death causes which enhance the mortality of Kamathipura are : fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, phthsis, diarrhœa, and dysentery and other causes not epidemic. The mortality from each cause is in excess of the average for the whole city ; of the groups of death causes the highest mortality is registered from fevers and diseases of the respiratory system, and the greatest proportional excess from diseases of the respiratory system. Although the mortality in Kamathipura is generally high, the mortality under each group of death causes is *not* the *highest* of any section in the city, and, as I shall hereafter show, the death-rate in each class of the population, although great—greater than there are good reasons for hoping it will be in the future—is less than in some other districts. The mortality from fevers is less than in Chuckla, Mandvi, 1st Nagpada and Parel ; while the fever mortality is 9·69 in Kamathipura, it is 11.09 in Chuckla and as high as 11·94 in Parel. There has been a great expansion of population in Parel, and conclusions must be carefully drawn from the calculated mortality in that locality ; notwithstanding the appalling condition of the drainage in portions of the district, I believe the chances of life are better in Parel than shown in the mortuary table, The average for the whole city from diseases of the nervous system is 2·30, while in Kamathipura the mortality from this group of death causes is 2·84. The greatest average excess above the average is under diseases of the respiratory system; the average is 4·42, while in Kamathipura it is as high as 7·73. This excess indicates the insanitary condition of buildings and of living in Kamathipura. It indicates very clearly the material conditions under which the population live and the influences affecting their vitality. There is great pressure of population—great house and room-crowding—a very poor population living largely on the groundfloor. There is imperfect house-ventilation, and there has been imperfect drainage acting on populations living under low conditions of vitality. The life agglomeration in Kamathipura is very great, 430 persons to an acre although the buildings in which this population is collected are small. Kamathipura is the eight most crowded section, and it is oneof the 12 sections having a greater density of population than the most crowded section of London; the extreme pressure in London is over 200 persons to an acre, whereas it rises to over 400 in Kamathipura. The largest number of single tenements are found in Kamathipura—5,099 out of 73,033 in the whole city. The number of houses to an acre is as many as 34 to an acre in Kamathipura, whereas in the most crowded section—Koombarwada—there are only 20, although there are 759 persons to an acre in Koombarwada; of the 1,608 buildings in Kamathipura as many as 626 are ground-floor structures only. We have, therefore, in Kamathipura very small houses very closely crowded, and a very large population crowded into them. And we have further in these houses a population of low vitality and one of the least wholesome in Bombay. Not only is there collected in Kamathipura 12·88 per cent. of the low-caste population of Bombay, but there are over 760 scavengers, men and women, of the Health Department, with their children and friends; and to increase the insanitary elements—on one side the lepers—some 140 have been located, and on the other side an insanitary class have until lately been assembled. There are, therefore, in this section very insanitary conditions and very insanitary populations living under these conditions, and over a soil which has in some measure been garbage tained. But to this I shall refer afterwards. Although the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system is high, it is not the highest mortality in any one section of the city from diseases of the respiratory system, for the mortality from this class of diseases in the other sections is higher than in Kamathipura; in Kamathipura the mortality is 7·73, while in Chuckla it is 8·04 and in second Nagpada 8·06; in Parel and Khara Talao the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system is nearly as high as in Kamathipura, being 7·59 and 7·38 against 7·73 in Kamathipura. The mortality from phthisis is high but less than in 6 other sections. The mortality from diarrhœa is above the average, being 2·03, while the average is 1·2[illegible]. But this death rate is less than in Colaba, Mahaluxmi, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Byculla, and Mahim. The mortality from dysentery is above the average being ·94 against ·56, but it is less than in Colaba, Fort North, Tarwadi, Mahim and Worli, and so with the mortality according to class; the average is high, but the incidence of mortality in each class is not highest in Kamathipura always. An examination of the mortality as it occurs over Kamathipura shows that it falls very unequally, but conclusions must be drawn very guardedly from the incidence of the street mortality, for the population basis must be a varying one. The mortality, by streets fluctuates very much; in some streets it is very low, and in other streets it is very high. In Kamathipura Bazaar Street, which contains a population of 2,361, the death-rate was 17·78. The incidence of the street mortality does not always indicate local insanitary conditions as I know them. There is considerable difficulty in determining the streets to which particular buildings and even groups of buildings belong; there is room for doubt as to which streets particular buildings were enumerated in, and to which they should properly belong; owing to the intersection of streets in Kamathipura it is always difficult to decide in which streets some of the buildings should be placed. The mortality of streets of small populations is easily disturbed; it may be raised or depressed by slight fluctuations of population. The streets of highest mortality in Kamathipura are generally streets of small population, and therefore the population of which streets is uncertain and fluctuating. The soil of Kamathipura is not a formation favourable to the highest state of public health. I remember, when the foundations for the Municipal Stable in Kamathipura were being excavated, the foulooze that came to the surface—ooze of ancient and decomposing refuse deeply buried. It is well to remember the ancient condition of Kamathipura previous to the time of road lines and reclamation, when Kamathipura was a swamp in which were elevations, on which were huts, and between which lay ditches. The foulness, as in the case of the land under the Milch Cattle State has been covered, but not removed by reclamation. I understand that the ditches in Kamathipura were largely filled with garbage, and in other portions of the city reclamation—equally dangerous reclamation—has been effected. In 1869 the drainage from the houses in Kamathipura ran into the side drains, and we are told "festered and fermented until dried up by the sun." The street drainage of Kamathipura was completed in 1869. The condition of the districts before that drainage, and what had been done to alter that condition, may be understood from the following description:—"The dranage of the Kamathipura district was completed during the year 1869 and the aspect of thisdistrict has been completely changed—about 32,572 feet or 6 1-6 miles of foul open drains, having an area of 5,428 square yards, having been done away with, and brick-work swers or earthen ware pipe drains subsititued in their place; before this change took place Kamathipura was one of the most badly-drained districts of the town. Now it is one of the best. The drainage from the houses used to run into the side drains where it festered and fermented until dried up by the sun. Now the sewage is at once taken away from the houses before it has become offensive or dangerous." I have described in former reports the condition of the drainage of Kamathipura before the commencement of the modern system of drainage; that condition was bad. The sewage or liquid refuse from buildings lay in depressions along the sides of the streets; this, expedient created a nuisance, but it was then unavoidable, although dangerous. The sewage matter collected in depressions on the sides of the streets, and which had not soaked into the ground, had to be swept down twice a day to the openings of the drains; but, although so swept down, the appearance of sewage on side streets was very foul. The drainage of Kamathipura is described in a report of mine:—"The pipe drains built in Kamathipura, so far as I can judge, appear to have been very well built, but they fail, inasmuch as they form no part of a system and serve no purpose, and consequently the advantages that should have been derived from them have in a great measure been lost. In the cross lanes in Kamathipura the excellent pipe drains that have been laid down are empty during the dry weather and filled with road debris, and in the monsoon they carry off any rain water that enters them. The explanation of why so many pipe drains that should form a portion of a beneficent and health-improving system of drainage are empty, although they were constructed so many years ago, is this, that no houses have been connected with them. Had house connections been formed, the pipe drains would now be serving the purposes and uses they were intended to serve. The sewage that the pipe drains should carry flows down the passages at the back of the houses or on to the depressions at the sides of the streets. These passages are badly constructed, but paved. But between the pavement sewage percolation actively proceeds, polluting the foundations of the buildings. It is difficult to conceive greater bungling; but it is simply the result of not acting in providing drainage on a comprehensive and scientific system." The sewers of the former system of Kamathipura emitted offensive putrid smells; in the hot season the smell near many of the manholes from hot gusts of air was overpowering. The modern system of drainage, sanctioned in 1879, has accomplished more perfectly that which was imperfectly effected before—the removal of liquid refuse from buildings to street sewers and general affluents, but much still remains to be effected. Following on the completion of street drainage at an earlier period, house connections for sullage have been completed, except on the Duncan Road side, which happens to be an unwholesome area. The drainge of Kamathipura has, therefore, not been completed, and the district—the registration unit is incomplete for sanitary comparison. The mortality of Kamathipura is nearly 3 per 1,000 less than in 1885, but still the mortality is high—higher than I hope it will be in the future. Yet the results, so far as indicated by the fall each year since 1883 in the total number of deaths, has been a yearly improvement in health and in the chances of life. I do not contend that the decrease in the total deaths and the improvement of sanitation, which, it may be considered as indicating, is solely ascribable to improvement of local conditions for there are fluctuating elements within this section which may influence the course of the annual mortality, raise or depress the death-rate independent of local conditions. Notwithstanding the partial completion of a system of drainage, much still remains to be done to improve the sanitary condition of Kamathipura. In the density of population of Kamathipura—in the crowding of that population in rooms and buildings, and in the foulness of air and of soil, from such crowding and the impurities of crowding potent causes exist for an average high rate of mortality. Examining the mortality in Kamathipura by the mortality in other sections, we can only come to the conclusion that the high rate of mortality in Kamathipura is influenced by many causes.

In a letter which accompanied the report, the acting Municipal Commissioner stated:—"It is difficult to suggest any measures for the improvement of the health of Kamathipura, but as the health Officer shews, there has been a gradual decrease in the death-rate for the last few years, which affords fair ground for hoping that in time the section will arrive at as healthy a state as is compatible with the class of people who inhabit it."

The Chairmam said it had often been observed that the high rate of mortality in Camateepoora was owing to the covered drains in the district. Whether that statement was founded on fact or not was a question which required elucidation, and now the Health Officer had sent in a very valuable report which he (the Chairman) had read with great interest.

The report was then recorded.

ROAD BRUSHING MACHINE.

The Acting Commissioner said that when he was in London last he had noticed the road-brushing machine. It worked very admirably, and he thought it would well suit their purpose in Bombay. Mr. Walton informed him that Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas offered to get them a road-sweeping machine at a cost of Rs. 705, which the Commissioner asked the Council to sanction.

The amount was sanctioned.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Acting Commissioner submitted the next year's budget which will be considered by the Town Council at their ensuing meeting. We take the following introductory remarks:—

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 5,43,000 on the assumption that all sanctioned grants will be fully expended within the year 1887-88. The details are as follows:—

DETAILS OF CASH BALANCE.

		Rs.
Unappropriated Surplus Cash Balance on 1st April 1887, as detailed at pages 67 and 68 of Controller's Report for 1886-87..		6,68,558
Cash Balance required by law..................		1,90,000
Net sale proceeds of Ripon Road frontages..		1,77,620
Amount set free by providing cost of Frere Road Main from Loan Funds instead of out of Current Revenue as provisionally sanctioned		85,000
Rs......		10,31,178
		Rs.
Add—Revenue of 1887-88 better than Budget Estimate......................	1,00,000	
Last year's outstandings	Rs. 1,13,000	
Less—Irrecoverable and outstanding at end of the current year	1,00,000	
	13,000	
		1,13,000
Rs......		11,44,178
Deduct—Items of expenditure sanctioned against the above surplus during the very year 1887-88, as recommendded in Town Council's Resolutions No. 1137 and 1210, dated 7th and 21st September 1887.		4,46,957
Rs......		6,97,221
Less—Reserved for extra expenditure likely to be sanctioned up to end of the current finacial year		1,54,221
The Opening Balance for 1888-89, including the lakh required by law..............Rs....		5,43,000

REVENUE.

The consolidated rate has been taken at 8 per cent., the minimum allowed by law. This is rendered possible by the large increase of assessments owing to the rapid extension of buildings and the rise in rents.

The estimated increase in the consolidated rate due to these causes is Rs. 76,000.

Other increases due to the natural growth of the city are—

Wheel Tax, Rs. 300; Public Land Conveyance Badges, Rs. 1,000; Tobacco Duties, Rs. 9,000; Tax on Insurance Companies, Rs. 7,000; Halalkhore Service, Rs. 18,000; and Water Rate, Rs. 1,54,200 (out of which, Rs. 20,300 is nominal increase due to water supplied to other Municipal departments in excess of that shown last year, and Rs. 34,000 represents the estimated return from the sale of water works fittings under the altered system recently approval of by the Town Council).

Market Receipts, Miscellaneous Fees and Tramway Rent show an increase of Rs. 10,600.

Miscellaneous fines are taken at Rs. 2,400 less—based on actuals, and miscellaneous receipts at Rs. 5,700 less, but this latter is a nominal decrase owing to the following sums properly belonging to Water Works Revenue, having been now credited to No. 12 Water Rate, *viz.*:—

Insalment due from Bandora Municipality for purchase of mains and fittings ...	Rs.	2,000
Meter Rents..	„	3,700
	Rs.	5,700

Considerable changes have been proposed in the rates for Town Duties showing a reduction in net yield of Rs. 2,16,000 as compared with the estimated yield from these duties calculated at the rates in force in the current year.

I have made these proposals on two grounds—

(*a*). Because it is necessary to make a reduction in the Town Duties to correspond with the reduction of ¾ per cent. in the consolidated rate, so that the Town Duties alone should not bear all the charge for the Tansa Loan Interest.

(*b*). Because the recent decision of the Corporation to spend out of Loan Funds on all permanent works costing more than Rs. 20,000 instead of out of Current Revenue, sets free a considerable sum which would otherwise have been necessarily spent on new works and provided out of Current Revenue.

In proposing the reductions shown in the Town Duty Rates, I have been guided by the wish to reduce, as much as possible, the duty on the necessaries of the poor.

Thus the amount paid by consumers of grain will be reduced from Rs. 2,06,328, the actual collection in 1886-87, to Rs. 85,000, a relief to the poor of Rs. 1,21,328. Ghee brought in Rs. 1,79,762 in 1886-87. I propose to collect Rs. 1,20,000 only, reducing the duty to 6 As., the same rate as before the increase imposed for the Tansa Interest.

The other reductions proposed are—

	Net Collections in 1886 87.	Proposed for 1888-89.
Sugar..............	Rs. 1,61,260	Rs. 1,10,000
Petroleum.........	„ 73,707	„ 47,000

The changes in rates proposed are as shown below:—

	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
Grain.......	5 Annas per Candy.	2 Annas per Candy.
Sugar.......	7 Annas per Cwt.	5 Annas per Cwt.
Ghee	10 Annas per Bombay Maund.	6 Annas per Bombay Maund.
Petroleum.	6 Pies per Imp. Gallon	3 Pies per Imp. Gallon

The total Revenue, excluded the opening balance, is estimated at Rs. 45,91,750 as compared with Rs. 49,01,815 the actuals of 1886-87 and Rs. 44,57,050 the estimate for the current year 1887-88.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure is taken at Rs. 49,97,515 or Rs. 1,40,465 more than the estimate for the current year. This increase is very small, considering that it is necessary to make increased provision both for road repairs and street improvements, and also to provide for the interest and sinking fund of the newly-raised loans for drainage and extension of water mains, &c. The details are separately shown in the explanations given of the several Budget statements.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 1,37,235 including the 1 lakh required by law. This appears to be a satisfactory result after reducing taxation to the extent of Rs. 2,16,000, while at the same time providing for increased expenditure on road repairs, street improvement, payment of interest, and maintenance of water works and drainage.

The recent decision of the Corporation to spend not mora than 1 lakh per annum on capital works, out of current revenue, renders it unnecessary to provide a balance for large new works, and the interest and sinking fund only of the necessary loan for capital works take the place of the large sums provided under "new works" in former years' Budgets.

Having transacted some other routine business the Council adjourned.

At a Cabinet Council at Pera, on the 28th ultimo the draft of a concession of the Asiatic Main Line Railway was examined and approved including the last modifications suggested by order of the Sultan for an extension to Bagdad. The Ministerial decision will be submitted for Imperial sanction for the final acceptance of the syndicate represented here by Messrs. Schroeder and Seefelder.

It is under contemplation to remove the Government Press at Madras from the Fort into the building lately occupied by the Government Normal School on the Mount Road, and now in the occupation of the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The office of the Director of Public Instruction, as well as some of the smaller offices now occupying military quarters in the Fort, will, it is stated, be moved into the premises of the *Gazette* Press, by which means some of the buildings in the Fort will be released for military purposes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Travellers and Emigrants.—Those who cross the seas change the climate, but they do not change the constitution. The altered conditions of life, the exigencies of travel and other causes render the traveller and emigrant peculiarly liable to disease, and accidents when far from efficient medical aid. With these associated remedies at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call, and they may be certain that situations will be constantly arising in which they will require a ready resource in time of need. The directions for use which accompany each box and pot of Holloway's Pills and Ointment are written in plain and simple language, and are applicable in all cases.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Carlton Tower, 1,479 tons, sailed yesterday, under command of Captain J M Hamlyn, for Moulmein, in ballast.

The barque Wolsley, 341 tons, brought to Bombay on Wednesday evening last, under command of Captain J Attwool, a cargo of sugar from Mauritius (Oct 14).

The I M S Lawrence, according to present arrangements will leave Bombay for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, with such of the military details, &c, as may be available then.

The B I steamer Goa, Captain T W Lewins, sailed from Bombay yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers for the Coast ports and Calcutta:—Mr E Jones and one sergeant for Marmagoa; Lt F L Moore and one servant, for Cannanore; Captain W H Riddell and one servant, for Mangalore; and twelve on deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27th October, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Akbar.........	1410	G. Baldwin	A	Hajee Cassum.
„ Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ravenna	2139	A. B. Daniel ...	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1452	S. Bason..........	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of S. George.....	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1937	Atkins.............	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray......	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Olympia........	1055	E. R. Care........	H J	Cursetji & Edulji
„ Stura	1415	G.B. D. Maueb..	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Worsely Hall	2210	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
„ Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter.........	Q	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Wolsley (barque).	Attwool	Mauritius, Oct. 14.
27	R. Rubattino (s)...	Geecomo......	Genoa, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Bhownagar (s)......	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Goa (s).............	Lewins........	Coast and Calcutta.
	Carlton Tower (s).	Hamlyn	Moulmein.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Forbes, for Marseilles, &c.
„ Barawa, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
23	Nubia s	Knox..........	Liverpool, Sept. 3.
	Clan Matheson s..	Watson	Glasgow, Sept. 10.
	Armenia s	Gibson	Liverpool, Sept. 11.
	Rewa s	Mand	London, Sept. 15.
	Energia s	Pope	Bombay, Oct. 13.
	City of Oxford s...	Muller	Liverpool, Sept. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—Steamers Chilka and Chindwara. Ships Loanda and Inchcape Rock. Barque Ville de Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 26.

For Liverpool.

Worsley Hall s—600 bales cotton, B Chuttoobhoy; 75 bales cotton fly, G Dwarkadas; 109 bales cotton, G Ludha; 22 bales wool, D Bhanji and Co; 900 cwts mustard seed, D Merwanji and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Guildford s—2,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 350 cwts buffalo horns, R Cadderbhai.

For Hull.

Othello s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St George s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 364 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

For Havre.

Rockliffe s—200 cwts buffalo horns, Volkart Bros; 10,044 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Worsley Hall s—500 cwts cummin seed, Volkart Bros; 3,412 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Cathay s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodlier; 550 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe.

Ravenna s—362 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Khiva s—100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.
Stura s—200 bales twist, S Bejnath.

For Yokohama.

Ravenna s—55 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—200 bales twist and 5 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co; 280 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Ravenna s—50 cwts, cloves and 103 cwts alibanum, Y L Chung; 13 bales twist, Finlay, Moir and Co; 1 bale yarn, Lyon and Co; 150 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Stura s—75 bales twist, Lang, Moir and Co; 28 bales twist, S Sodatrai,

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—436 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Khiva s—50 bales twist, S Abraham; 40 bales twist, J D Sasoon and Co.

For Singapore.

Ravenna s—45 bales yarn, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goa s—87 bales cotton, Luckmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 20.

Meredyth, Lieut, Mad, 7th Hussars, on station leave from Secunderabad.

Walter, Capt, Mad, 7th Hussars, on station leave, from Secunderabad.

October 23.

Godden, Lieut, Mad, 2nd Bedford Regt, on leave, from Bellary.

October 24.

Vyvyan, Lieut-Colonel, Benl, 4th B I, on leave, from Jhansi.

October 25.

Riddell, Capt, Mad, D A A G, on duty, to Secunderabad.

October 26.

Thackwell, Capt, Mad, Hampshire Regt, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Boisragon, Lieut, Benl, 5th Goorkhas, on language leave, from Abbottabad.

October 27.

Worlledge, Capt, Benl, 36th Sikh Regt, to proceed home, from Jallandar.

Carter, Lieut, Benl Comt Dept, proceeding home, from Deesa.

Ditmas, Capt, Benl, 7th Dragoon Guards, to proceed home, from Mhow.

Scott, Capt, Benl, on leave, from Lucknow.

Galloway, Col, Bo, 29th belooch Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 27.

Riddell, Capt, Mad, D A A G, on duty, to Mangalore.
Bayly, Capt, Bo, 2-M G's Dept, on duty, to Mhow.
Birch, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmednugger.
Kreyer, Lieut, Bo, 17th B I, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Ricardo, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 28th October, 1887.

Extract from G. G. O. No. 503 dated 5th instant. G. O. No. 456 is cancelled.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

1. There will be a parade on the Kennedy sea face this day Friday, the 28th inst., at 5-15 p.m. Full dress, all arms to be worn.

2. Members not yet complete with arms and accoutrements please send to Head-quarters for the same as early as possible.

3. There will be class firing for recruits at the Colaba Range, on Saturday, at 4-15 p.m. Members will appear in uniform at the Range.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

It is said that the Government of Japan intend to construct by degrees fortresses at about one hundred and fifty-three places along the coast. As has already been stated, they will consist of three classes. The construction of a first-class fortress will cost 180,000 yen, exclusive of the ordnance to be mounted on the forts and cost of barrack buildings; a second-class fortress about 140,000, and a third about 80,000.

WHEN TO GET MARRIED.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the "Poetess of Passion," whose lyrics have a wonderful popularity in America and are not unknown in Europe or even in India, has come out in a new character, and we now find her discoursing with a good deal of her native enthusiasm on the subject of marriage. She talks as follows in the column of a New York paper:—

INDISCRETION OF EARLY MARRIAGES.

I have frequently been asked for my views on the advisability of early marriages. At best, a woman can only give her personal impressions upon this question, and she is quite liable to be prejudiced in her opinions. It would be difficult for the woman who had been happily mated in her "teens" to declare against early marriages, and it would be impossible for the woman who found her heart's ideal by waiting until she was thirty to believe there could have been wisdom in an earlier selection. Almost as many views might be taken of this subject as there are dispositions and situations in life. No arbitrary rule can be laid down for all women to follow in such a matter. We see daily girls of seventeen who seem as mature in mind and body as others who are many years older. Human beings are as varied in their types as plants and vegetables, and require as much variety of treatment in their care.

But in looking over the list of exceptionally happy and unhappy women whom I have known in my somewhat extensive acquaintance, I must confess the weight of argument is not in favour of early unions. Added to my personal friends, I am in constant receipt of letters from strangers who acquaint me with their sorrows and ask me for sympathy and advice. Within a very short period of time three women have written to me upon this identical subject—deploring early and indiscreet marriages as the root of all their sorrows.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN CUSTOMS.

In foreign countries, where single women are restricted in their privileges and carefully guarded from contact with the world, marriage is a necessity; it is only as a wife that a woman obtains any liberty or freedom of action. My arguments, therefore, are only applicable to our American girls, who are, withal, of more account in the progress of civilization and the advance of thought than all the princesses of all the kingdoms in the world. Every American girl is reared to consider herself a young princess; but, unlike her foreign sisters, she is not taught to bow to any superior.

It is a sad commentary on American society and American manners that so many bright and otherwise charming young girls are allowed to tyrannize over their fathers and mothers, and that the parents seem to feel a sort of servile pride in being eclipsed by their own offspring. I know an almost innumerable number of girls still under twenty who monopolize the conversation, reprove their parents publicly for any careless or old-fashioned form of speech and whose opinions are law and gospel in the household; while the parents stand humbly in the background, gazing, half in awe and half in wondering admiration, upon the brilliancy of their own progeny. This thoroughly American system of educating young girls does not conduce to their early wisdom of discretion. It permits them to gain a sort of premature chaotic idea of the surface things of life far beyond their years and gives them an exaggerated impression of their own importance. It requires time and experience to enable them to rightly estimate their own worth or understand their own needs.

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

American girls as a rule develop early, in consequence of this lack of careful training, an intensity of crude emotion and a precocious intellect, which grasps knowledge quickly, but of necessity digests it slowly. There is a time in the life of almost every girl when the "Duchess" novels satisfy her mental cravings, and when the curl of a mostache or the mellow tones of a tenor voice constitute her ideal of manhood. Time matures her taste in literature and experience ripens her judgments of humanity. She outgrows the "Duchess" and appreciates George Elliot; and she laughs at the silly effigy whom she had invested with a romantic halo, and admires in its place men of brain, principle and heart. The girl who marries during this transition period is almost sure of ultimate unhappiness.

Lying on my desk to-day is a letter froma wretched woman who finds relief in telling me her story. "I married at sixteen." she writes, "and at twenty-two I awoke to find myself a woman united to a man who had not one taste or sympathy in common with me. We were as utterly unlike as two nations. We live together under the same roof and we are too well bred to quarrel, but oh! the ghastly loneliness of it all! Teil me what I can do—how I can employ my time to stop thinking.

A PETULANT WIFE.

Not very long ago I was in the presence of a charming couple, now past thirty. They had married when the wife was about sixteen. The husband adored her, and had always looked upon them as an illustration of the happiness possible to a perfectly matched youth and maid who had journeyed towards the noon of life together. The wife was that type of American woman so frequently met with who develops from a pretty girl into a superbly handsome woman, a thousand times more attractive at thirty-three than she was at eighteen. America, and America only, is prolific in the production of such women. Each year but lends an added charm and time but softens and perfects the crude tints and outlines of youth. Exulting in her beauty and proud of her attractions, this worshipped wife was indiscreet in speech and action during a moment of exuberant enjoyment. Her husband gently reproved her. She turned upon him with the fury of a young lioness.

"It does very well for you to talk prudence?" she cried. "But I will enjoy myself—I will be admired! I never had any youth. My girlhood was passed in the nursery with crying children, and I was old when I should have been young. Every dog has his day, and every woman is entitled to hers. Mine has come and I mean to make the most of it."

I have in mind another wife—a woman of wonderful tact, patience and courage—who has made an Eden out of what her friends believed would prove a most disastrous marriage. She became a wife at twenty-eight, yet until several years past her teens she was the despair of parents, teachers and friends, so erratic and unreliable seemed her character.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A happy woman, whose husband considers her a model being related to me an incident connected with her early married life which has some bearing on this subject. She had married at thirty a man about her own age, with whom she was romantically and passionately in love.

"The first evening as we settled down from our honeymoon trip," she said, "when my husband told me he was going down to the club for an hour or two among his old friends, I thought I could never restrain the storm of jealous feelings which took possession of me. I had been accustomed to a great deal of social excitement and to the constant devotion of admirers, and the thought of passing an evening without either was unbearable. Yet I controlled my exhibition of this feeling and reasoned that were I to return to my own circle I should accept an invitation to a ladies' tea party with pleasure and never imagine I was neglecting my husband. Had I been eighteen I could not have used so much judgment, and should doubtless have broken into a storm of tears and compelled him to remain at home with me. And compulsory devotion never endears any wife to her husband.

EARLY YOUTH NOT THE ONLY SEASON OF EMOTIONS.

It is an erroneous idea of romantic minds that early youth is the season of deep and passionate emotion. Physicians and the wise men of the Catholic Church, however, know that the emotions of women in our American climate are most fully developed between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. The Church guards during that time with especial care all those destined to a life of celibacy, knowing full well that they are more susceptible to temptation than at an earlier and more undeveloped age.

It would seem, then, from a purely scientific standpoint, that an attachment formed after twenty-five would be far more intense and more enduring than one formed in the unripe period of immature youth.

Physically our American women do not fully develop until the age of twenty-five. Given a healthful mode of life, employment for the mind and sufficient outdoor exercise, and they are far more attractive at that age than at eighteen. Happy is the man who wins the heart of such a woman, with her ripened beauty, her developed emotions and her wise appreciation of the really worthy things of life.

"Don't publish this article, please" says a queenly woman friend who has just read what I have written, "until you add my experience to the list. I married at eighteen, and during the fifteen years my husband was spared to me life was an earthly paradise."

And so, after all, the question remains a problem which each woman must solve for herself.

No further news has been received from the Chindwin district, but it is reported to be still disturbed, owing to the influence of the Bayengon Prince. Another dacoity has taken place in the North Mandalay district. The dacoits attacked a police station, overpowered the guards, and captured their arms and ammunition. Near Ngasingon a petty dacoity has been committed by seventeen men. A house was attacked, but the inmates escaped, except one old woman, whom the dacoits barbarously tortured to make her reveal where the treasure was hidden. The woman is since dead; no clue has been found to the dacoits. The express steamer from Mogoung to Bhamo has made the trip in seven days. Mr. Burgess, the Commissioner, returned to Mandalay last Friday.

FESTIVITIES IN PERSIA.

Following the example of the Shah, all that constitutes Persian court society has taken its flight from the heated capital to the cooler and more salubrious mountain region. A diplomatic dinner and *fête champêtre*, in honor of Prince Dolgorouki, the newly arrived Russian envoy, and of the Austrain Minister and his wife, the Baron and Baroness de Kosjeck, who were about to take their departure for Vienna, was the social event that marked the closing of the Teheran season. A correspondent gives the following description of it:—

This entertainment was given at the beautiful suburban retreat of Zellalie, which his Imperial Highness Prince Zelle-Sultan had graciously placed at the disposal of His Excellency the United States Minister E. Spencer Pratt. Nothing that Oriental taste could suggest or Western ingenuity devise was neglected to make the affair a most unique and successful one. All the apartments of the bijou palace, with their strange but harmonious blendings of French and Persian styles of ornamentations and arrangements were thrown open for the occasion and brilliantly illuminated. At eight o'clock twenty guests sat down to dinner in the state dining hall, the chiefs and more prominent members of all the legations being present. The Persian Government was represented by His Highness Muchir-ed-Dowleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who appeared with his son, the Governor of Casvine, nephew of his Majesty the Shah.

Since the young American Minister, upon whom it devolved to do the honors, was unmarried, usage required that the French Minister's wife Mme. de Balloy, as first in diplomatic rank, should officiate as lady at the house. The distinguished hostess sat between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Kalid Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, dean of the corps.

On Spencer Pratt's left was the Countess de Donato, wife of the Charge d'Affaires of the King of Italy, and on his right the Baroness Eveline de Kosjeck, who, in her girlish costume of white, trimmed with wild field flowers, seemed more like a debutante than the wife of a staid plenipotentiary.

The Prince Dolgorouki, His Exellency M. de Balloy, the Baron de Kosjeck, the German Minister Baron von Sobenck, the Count de Donato, the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Nicolson, and his wife, the sister-in-law of Lord Dufferin, present Viceroy of India, and the different first secretaries and attaches were ranged in order of precedence.

During the repast the famous light cavalry band of the Imperial Guard, detailed for the purpose by the Prince Minister of War, entertained the assembly with Arab, Turkish and native airs and selections from noted French and Italian operas.

After coffee, served a la Turque, there was a general adjournment to the grounds, where, beneath the dark cypresses, many-coloured lanterns, shedding their glow worm light amid flowering rose and pomegranate and jasmine bowers, gave to the whole scene a most weird and fairylike appearance. Here at a late hour, the fete was brought to a close by the Minister of Foreign Affairs proposing a toast to the American President and people and to the perpetuation and promotion of the present friendly and cordial relations between the Government of the United States and that of Persia.

To this Spencer Pratt responded by wishing a long and glorious reign to His Majesty the Shah and by expressing the earnest desire to see still closer cemented that friendship which ever had and which he prayed heaven ever might continue to exist between the ancient empire of Persia and the young and great Republic which he had the honour to represent. With these words there rang out on the night air the martial strains of "Hail Columbia" and Persia's national hymn.

Then all took their leave and Zellalie was left once more to the nightingales.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE IN MADRAS.

The *Times of Madras* stated the other day that the Coconada Municipal Council had brought to the notice of Government, the fact that adulteration of ghee was being practised in that town and added that Government could not see their way to put a stop to the evil owing to the question of special legislation against adulteration of food being under the consideration of the Government of India. It has since come into possession of the remarks of the Chairman of the Municipal Council, (as addressed to Government) regarding the ghee adulteration which are as follows:—

"I beg to take this opportunity to bring to the prominent notice of Government the following evil, of which the people are loudly complaining, trusting that they will be pleased to adopt measures of redress as soon as practicable. It has become a most common practice for ghee-sellers in this town to adulterate ghee, and manufacture what is commonly called 'false ghee.' Ghee is adulterated with ground-nut oil, gingelly oil, animal fat, and a herb called 'kaza dumpa.' False ghee is manufactured solely with animal fat and ground-nut oil. The merchants, who export ghee to Rangoon (chiefly for the use of Commissariat Department) purchase in large quantities this false ghee on account of its cheap price. Pure ghee can rarely be had in the market, as all dealers procure false and adulterated ghee. The Municipal Council is empowered, under section 204 of the Municipal Act, to inspect the articles of food and bring the same before a Magistrate if they are unfit for human consumption. In August 1886 the Council seized a number of tins containing adulterated ghee, and brought the same before the Town Magistrate. Before the tins were brought to the Magistrate, they had been, at the request of the Council, examined and condemned by the local Assistant Surgeon (the District Surgeon being then absent.) The Assistant Surgeon gave evidence that the ghee was adulterated and was unfit for human consumption. But the District Surgeon, cited as a witness on behalf of the defence, pronounced, an opinion that, as the ingredients of the mixture,—*i. e.*, ground-nut oil &c.,—are in some parts of the country used as human food, a combination thereof could not be unfit for human consumption. The Magistrate thereupon dismissed the case, and returned the tins to the owners. Just about this time, Dr. Laing, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, arrived here on his tour of inspection, and the matter was brought to his notice. Since the decision of the Town Magistrate the practice complained of went on increasing. Subsequently, the Deputy Magistrate detected a case and punished the accused. But the District and Sessions Judge, in appeal, quashed the conviction. Copies of judgments above referred to are hereto appended. The native doctors and native gentry of sufficient experience are, however, of opinion that the adulterated ghee is injurious to the health of the people. It is a well-known fact that articles of food, though innocuous in themselves would become noxious by their combination. It must also be admitted that the oils used as articles of food are different in different parts of the country, and one kind of oil used as an article of food in one part of the country would not only be not used as such in another part, but would also be looked upon as injurious to health. Moreover, what is used as food by some people may not be used as such by some others in the same place. For instance, we know by experience that gingelly oil used as an article of food by some people in this part proves injurious to the health of others, if used by them either by itself or mixed with another. Ground-nut oil is never used as an article of food by people of this part of the country. Above all, the religious feelings of the majority of the community are affected, because they are, by their religion, prohibited from using animal fat as an article of food. In point of fact, animal fat is not used by any one in this part as an article of food. The growing evil of mixing such substances in ghee should put a stop to by suitable legislation on the subject."

LAUNCH OF GUNBOATS ON THE IRRAWADDY.

Two gunboats were launched by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company from Dalla Dockyard, last week. They were built by Messrs. Thorneycroft for the Egyptian expedition, we believe; but were never required; and finally they were sent out here. Th[illegible] were put together on the same stocks, one abo[illegible] other. A small party were present on the [illegible] the occasion. As the first vessel left the stocks she w[illegible] George by Mrs. Saunders; whilst the [illegible] christened Patrick by Miss Crosthwaite. Th[illegible] second was named [illegible] wards hospitably entertaine[illegible] guests were afterwards [illegible] Mindoon, where Captain [illegible] on board the S. S. [illegible] readiness for them. [illegible] armen had everything in

The George and [illegible] Patrick are 140 feet long, 21 feet beam, 7 feet de[illegible]p, and draw, when loaded, 2 feet 3 inches. T[illegible]ey are built of steel, and have each an armame[illegible] of two 5 barrelled Nordenfelts, and one 9 pou[illegible]der, R. M. L. gun. The engines are inverted [illegible]rect-acting compound surface condensing. The steamers are also fitted with centrifugal pumps, worked by separate engines, for circulating the water through the condensers. The boilers have each a fan engine, for supplying air. The propellers are Thorneycrofts, guide blade patent, the boilers are of locomotive type, with a working pressure of 130 lbs per square inch. Each boiler and machinery is separate, so that in case that in case of one being disable the other can work independently. They are protected by the hull being ½ of an inch thick. The vessels are expected to steam 13 to 14 knots an hour. There is a cabin at either end, protected by steel plating ½ of an inch thick, with rifle slits cut in it; and they are sufficiently strengthened to carry the 9 pounder R. M. L. guns on the top. Corrugated iron roofs have been fitted here, and also the necessary cooking and latrine arrangements for carrying either European or Native passengers. It is believed the vessel will answer admirably for river patrol work. One of them will, probably, be sent to the Chindwin and the other to Bhamo.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	14 p.c.	787½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras ...	20,000	500	all	14 do.	710
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank............	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	12½ do.	445
National Bank of India............	[illegible]	£12½		5 pct.	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£164¼
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE OMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	[illegible]	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,875

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 75	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	130 120
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	215		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	[illegible]	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	11 p.c.	505
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue)...	2,000	[illegible]	375	Rs. 5	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	[illegible]
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	[illegible]
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	[illegible]
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	[illegible]
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	[illegible]	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		[illegible]
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250		180
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. [illegible]	245
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	[illegible]	5	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	18
Pearse and Co., Ld ...	1,000	100	100	Rs 1	45
Port Canning Co. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 10	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	[illegible] p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	[illegible]	10	10	9 p.c.	[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld....	[illegible]	25	2	Rs. 2	[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	50	50	Rs. 100	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld ...	1,500	10	10	Rs 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	125	nil	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	[illegible]	200	11 p	165

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPASNIE,

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	[illegible]	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	..	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	[illegible]	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	600	500	Rs 22½	375
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	[illegible]	200	..	100
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	Rs. 6[illegible]	910xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	70	Rs. 20	745
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	240	[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	605
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 35	610
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	[illegible]	5	3		[illegible]
Dhun Mills Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	5	5	Rs. [illegible]	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,250	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co Ld.	970	15	15	..	187½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	162	[illegible]	1,000		..
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	845xd
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	855
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	[illegible]	–	380
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	[illegible]	575	50	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 35	785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	600	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 81	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	Rs. 25	320
Jamshed Mfg. Co. Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	610
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	[illegible]	[illegible]		420
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	166	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 55	[illegible]
Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 55	1115
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4[illegible]	915
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	[illegible]
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.........	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540xd
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.........	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,420xd
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld....	1,500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	810
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited..	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	[illegible]
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 8½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co, Limited ..	2,180	125	125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	[illegible]
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,710	500	500	–	[illegible]
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	
Sconderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	600	1,000	[illegible]		1,140
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]		Rs. 30	605xd
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	[illegible]		250	...	250
Victoria Mfg. Co. Ld. .	[illegible]		500	..	515
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.		[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
...	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	780

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,170
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	735
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	140
Bombay Cotton Press.	107	125	125	Rs. 15	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,500	1,500	Rs. 600	[illegible]
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co..	0	300	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,150
French Press Co.	30	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	365
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	[illegible]	Rs. 5	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 0	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	517½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 3	325
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	[illegible]	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	[illegible]	Rs. 7	[illegible]
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs 12	1,200
Sassoon Press Co. ...	30	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co. ...	48	1,000	1,000	Rs	750

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	11-4-0
Carolas	„	245
Mexican Dollars	„	223
Five-Franc Pieces	„	[illegible]
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	„	22-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch..........	„	22-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„	22-11-0
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch........................	„	22-11-0
Pekin	„	22-5 Old.
Do, ...	„	22-2-6 New.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXC ED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RA
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,119 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.

(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY,
LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete ...	80	0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear ...	95	0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE ...	75	0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish ...	85	0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished ...	95	0
LIGHT OVERCOAT ...	40	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England ...Rs. 36 to	37	0
VEST Do. Do. .Rs. 11-8 to	14	0
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished ...	50	0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above ...	8	8

TROUSERS.

FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids ...Rs. 15 to	17	0
FANCY ANGOLAS. Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair ...Rs. 15 to	18	0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds ...from Rs. 36 to	43	0
VEST to MATCH ...from Rs. 9 to	11	0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges..Rs. 34 to	36	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers ...	24	0
BREECHES ...	23	0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches ...	23	0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES ...	16	0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit. ...	14	0

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BEST BEAVERS, heavy Cheviots, Pilot Cloths, Whitneys ...Rs. 40 to	55	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS ...	8	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS'

"PYRODENE,"

FIRE PROOF PAINT AND FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under he Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by he Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
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AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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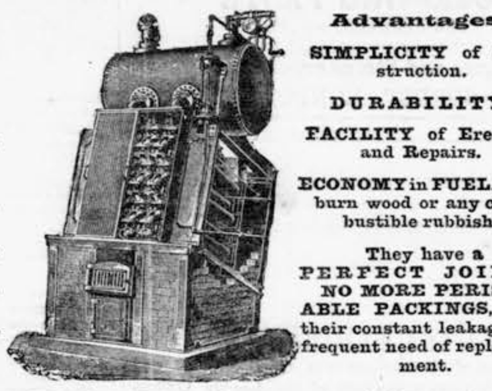

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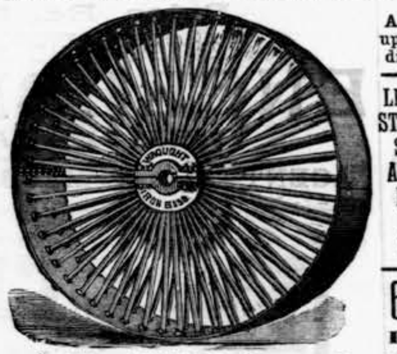

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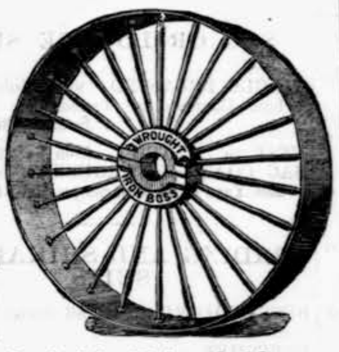

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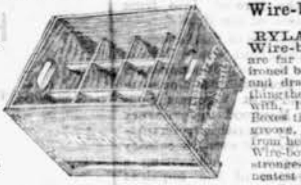

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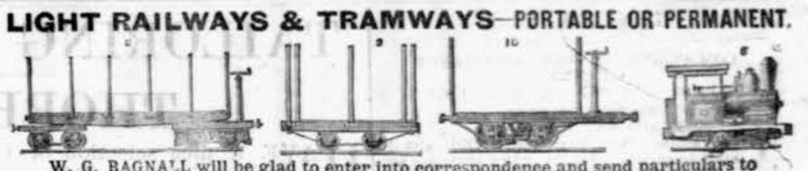

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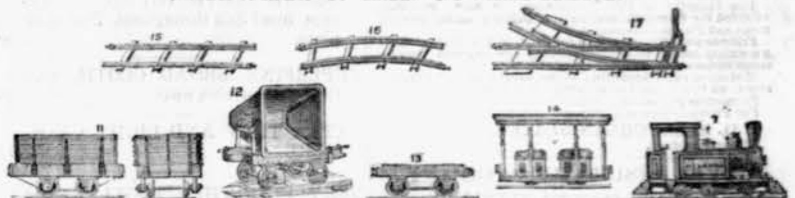

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SCOTLAND .... „ Thistle.
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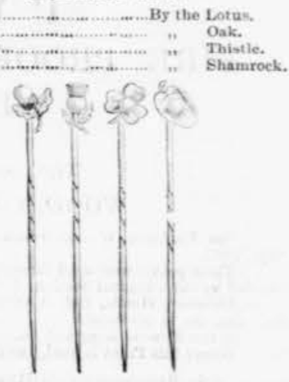

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose, being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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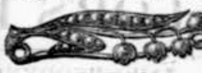

Rs. 30 cash.

Rs. 12 cash.

Rs. 16 cash.

Rs. 11 cash.

Rs. 16 cash.

Rs. 10 cash.

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Set with Pearls.
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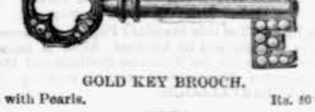

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Oars and Hat "Fichu" Brooch.
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